

A COMPENDIOUS  
CHRONICLE  
OF THE  
KINGDOM  
OF  
PORTUGAL.

FROM  
*Alfonso* the first King, to *Alfonso*  
the Sixth, now reigning.

Together with  
*A Cosmographical Description*  
Of the Dominions of  
PORTUGAL.

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By JOHN DAUNCEY.

LONDON:  
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# EDWARD HIDE,

TO THE  
RIGHT HONORABLE  
S<sup>r</sup> EDWARD HIDE,  
Earl of Clarendon, &c.  
Lord High Chancellor of  
**ENGLAND.**

*Right Honorable,*

**T**he Glories of your Name, make me ambitious to give you a testimony of my duty & observance. There be some whose vain-glory prompts them to think they by Dedications.

## *The Epistle*

cations honor their *Patrons*, but the whole world will judge me free from such *vanity*, when they shall perceive I have made my addresses to a Person, who besides his height of *Nobility*, is arrived at such a *sublimity* of *Worth*, *Vertue*, and *Learning*, that not onely the greatest *Wits* of the Age are bound to honor him; but must confess they receive their *splendor* and *lustre* from him.

Yet thus (my Lord) I make my self *guilty* of an almost inexcusable *presumption*: the *wisest* of men may as well present

## *Dedicatory.*

sent somewhat worthy a *Deity*, as I any thing which may deserve your *LORDSHIPS thoughts*. It is not fit a *Pigmy* should call down a *Jove* to protect him; but where there is so much *worth*, there must needs be an insuperable *goodness*; nor can he be justly blamed who onely *aspire*s at the influence of a *benevolent Star*.

I want the *confidence* to beseech your Lordship to *approve* this *VWork*, the *honor* will be sufficient if you *accept* it, as a pledge of that *observance* which all men are *bound* to pay you. I know your

## *The Epistle*

Lordship not only to be vers't  
in all *History*, but (to your  
glory be it spoken) to have  
always studied the most *wor-*  
*thy* Authors. And *History* is  
indeed a *Treasure* not onely  
*enriching* mens mindes with  
noble thoughts, but *enanimat-*  
*ing* them to great and Hero-  
ick Actions.

Your Lordships endeavors  
to make an *Alliance* between  
the two Renowned Crowns  
of *England* and *Portugal*, may  
justly claim all that can be  
said of that Kingdom, as a  
due *Offering*. This, though  
but a *Breviate* of the Story  
of

## *Dedicatory.*

of it, may perchance *contain*  
somewhat, though not at all  
*worthy* your Lordship, yet  
not wholly *unworthy* observa-  
tion, which I hope may *per-*  
*suade* your Generosity and  
goodness to grant it *protection*.

*England*, my Lord, and  
every member of it, are be-  
holding to your Lordships  
great wisdom; but should I  
undertake to praise all those  
noble Vertues for which you  
deserve their loves, that Ju-  
stice which *ballances* all your  
actions; that *Prudence* which  
a whole Nation hath *admi-*  
*red*; that *Magnanimity* which

## *The Epistle*

hath rendred you *unalterable* in all the frowns and smiles of *Fortune*; that *Liberality* which hath made you *King-like*, and that *Temperance* which shown in the height of *Heavens*, and *Heavens-Vice-gerents* favours, hath made you *God-like*, I should be enforced to unite the largest *Encomiums*, and lay them down as a due tribute, at the feet of your *thrice-renowned* Fame.

But (my Lord) I dare only *reverence* your Vertues, they must rather be the subject of my *admiration* than *description*.

## *Dedicatory.*

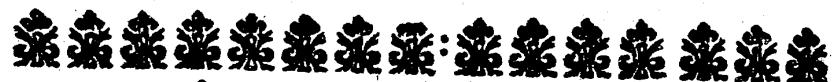
*scription.* Let it suffice then, that whilst all strive to offer up their labors to this *Shrine*, it will be sufficient excuse of my ambition to present this Mite, and amongst the numbers that thus *sacrifice* to your Worth, to be thought worthy of that *honorable* Stile of being esteemed the meanest of

*Your Lordships most  
humble Servants,*

JOHN DAUNCEY.

TO

## To the Reader.



# TO THE READER.

**C**ustom rather than my own Genius or Fancy, inclines me to make this address. Good things are but made worse by *excuses*, bad things never a whit the better : 'tis base and *dis-ingenious* to court a Reader to a good opinion of ones Work, and indeed a kinde of an endeavor to *anticipate* his judgement; which to the wise proves a *frutless labor*, and to the fools was altogether needless.

I despair not but *wise men* may read this Book, the truth is, I desire all *fools* would let it alone : if it be *unworthy* the subject 'tis writ of, the disgrace will be less to be *censured* by an *understanding* person, and the *faults*, I presume, fewer; for those of less judgement will be subject to attribute even the *litteral errors* of the rest, to the Authors *ignorance*.

Though

Though I dare say thus much in *Vindication* of this **COMPENDIOUS CHRONICLE**, That it is extracted out of those Authors who have been judged by many to have writ best concerning the Kingdom of Portugal, yet I will not presume to clear it of all errors; *Nemo nostrum non peccat, homines sumus, non Dei*: Tis impossible to be mortal, and not erre : yet all *lapses* cannot be accounted faults. Though I doubt not but to meet with those spirits which will make them *Crimes*; for such is the *depravity* of the present age, that many men led on by *atheistical Tenents*, and blinded with self-conceit, dare adventure to *censure* even the Actions of the Deity.

But I shall run into that error I promised to *eschew*, and though I beg not the Readers *good opinion*, endeavor to restrain or affright his *clearer judgement*: let every man say or think his pleasure of the Work; for *therefore* was it made publicque, and if it be my *fortune* to fall under any rigid *censures*, where they are made with *reason*, I shall *entertain* them with respect, where without cause, laugh at them with scorn.

The

## To the Reader.

The present Affairs were sufficient motives for me to publish it, both to clear the right King John the fourth, had to the Crown, and Dominions of Portugal, and justify that Title which some mens ignorance or self-will would make deficient, terming a noble Redemption of a Nations Liberty, black and ignominious Rebellion: and methinks the joy at the Restoration of King John to the Crown of Portugal, doth so aptly quadrate with our's a the blessed return of our Gracious Soveraign Lord King Charles the Second, that I think it not impertinent to conclude with a wish, That as our joy then corresponded with theirs, so all the Subjects of England would show the same examples of Loyalty to His Majestie, which Ferdinando Paseica did even to the memory of his King and Master, Sancho the Second.

J. D.

The

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If any person please to repair to my shop at the Sign of *John Fletchers head*, on the back side of St. *Clements* without Temple-bar, they may be furnished with all Plays that were ever yet Printed; as also with several sorts of Romances, and Histories; more especially with the books hereafter mentioned, of which, though not printed for me, I have sufficient numbers, viz.

The History of *Independency* compleat, being the 1. 2. 3. 4. and last part; which may be had single by such as have bought the others.

Blood for blood, or Murtherers Revenged, lively set forth in 35 Tragical Histories, some whereof have been the product of our late Times, published by *T.N. Esq.*

Venus undrest: or the Practical part of Love, extacted out of the Extravagant and Lascivious Life of a fair, but subtle Female.

That useful Book for Gentlemen and Travellers, being an exact Description of the several Counties and Shires in *England*: by *Ed. Leigh, Esq.*

The Fanatick in his Colours: or the rise, height, and fall of Faction and Rebellion from 1648. unto 1661. with an Appendix concerning Allegiance, Government, and Order, by *T. F.*

*Summum Bonum*: or, A Plain Path-way to Happiness, conducting the Soul to its Haven of Rest, through the Stormy passages of worldly troubles; to which is added a short Dialogue of that excellent vertue of the Submission of Mans will to the will of God.

The Rudiments of Grammar, the rules composed in English verse, for the greater Benefit and Delight of young beginners, by *James Sherley Gent.*

A short

A short view of the Life of the Illustrious Prince *Hen.*  
*D. of Gloucester*, and *Ma y Princess of Orange*, Brother and  
Sister to His Majesty of great Britain, lately Deceased, by  
*T. M. Esq.*

*Scurum Regale; the Royal Buckler; or, Vox Legis,  
a Lecture to Traytors. &c.*

## Plates.

*The Beggars Bush*, a Comedy written by *Fran. Beaumont* and *John Fletcher*, both in folio, and in quarto.

*The Humerous Lieutenant*; a Comedy, in folio.

# *The Scornful Lady ; a Comedy*

## *The Elder Brother, a Comedy.*

**Philaster; or Love lies Bleeding, a Tragi-Comedy, &c;**

## *A King and no King. A Comedy,*

## *The Maids Tragedy.*

*The Night-walker*: or little Theif, a Comedy all written by the same Authors, in quarto.

The Queen of Arragon. A Tragi-Comedy, written by  
William Habington Esq; in folio.

*The Maids Revenge.* A Tragedy, written by James Shirley, in quarto.

*Loves Mistress. A Masque written by Tho. Heywood, in  
quarto.*

*The City Night-cap.* A Tragi-Comedy, by T.B. in 4.  
*The Old-Sister Lady.* A Comedy, by Sir J.<sup>r</sup>. T.<sup>r</sup> in 3.

*The Obstinate Lady.* A Comedy , by Sir Aston Cockain Knight, in 4.

*The Obstinate Lady, and Trapolin, supposed a Prince,*

both Comedies; and several other Poems, all written by Sir Aston Cockain Knight, in octavo.

*Plutus: A Comedy in 4.*

*Troades* a Tragedy, Translated out of Seneca, by  
Sam. Pordage. Gent. in 8.

### A short

A  
Short and Compendious  
H I S T O R Y  
Of the  
K I N G D O M  
Of  
P O R T U G A L.

**T**He Spaniards have a Proverb very vulgar amongst them, terming the *Portuguese, Pocos y Locos*, few and fools, spoken I suppose rather out of derision, and disdain of that Nation, then that its people and inhabitants really are so, for whosoever shall read their actions, will judge them to be managed with as much prudence, as the Spaniards can boast of; nor will any one believe that they could bring to perfection so great Achievements as they have done with onely a simple valor.

'Tis true, I believe them to be less numerous than the *Castilians*, and yet I am not of the opinion that they are so few, or their Kingdom

so inconsiderable, as the Spanish Proverb seems to make them, which one may easily imagine, when one considers that the *Romans* accounted *Lusitania* (that is *Portugal* by it self, when its bounds did not extend so far as now they do, and without the addition of *Algarve*, or *Regnum Algarbiorum*) to be one third part of *Spain*; much less can we think it so now, when not only its proper bounds are enlarged, but likewise the Kingdom of *Algarve* added, besides the Island in the *Atlantick* sea, and their great conquests in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

But to return to the Kingdom it self, and its original various fortunes after the decay and declension of the *Roman Empire*, was it subject unto, before it was settled under a Prince of its own. The *Alani* were the first that preyed upon it, and endeavored to plant in it, but had scarce begun to do so, but themselves were driven out by the *Swemans*, and constrained to go seek another habitation; these for some time enjoyed it peaceably, making *Braga* their Imperial City, till in the general Inundation of the overflowing *Gothes* and *Vandals*, they with the rest of that part of the continent, which is circumscribed by the sea, and the *Pyrenean Mountains*, became vassals to these irresistible Conquerors, who living a long time in quiet, enjoyed their conquest, and were the first that in these parts entertained the Christian Religion, till the *Moors* like a more violent flood, fell in upon them, and with the greatest part of *Spain*, possessed themselves likewise of that Kingdom.

But

But some parts of *Spain*, after many years slavery, struggling for their liberty, this Kingdom was in part recovered by the King of *Castile*, and by them enjoyed, till at length it gained a King of its own, the maner thus :

*Henry* the second Duke of *Lorrain*, whom some affirm to be Nephew to *Godfrey* of *Bollogne*, (though others differ both in the person and his alliance to him) flying from the fury of *Henry* the fifth Emperor, came into *Spain*, where (moved with a generous emulation of his Uncle, who was gone to the conquest of *Ferusalem*) offered his service the subjection of the *Moors*, and in short time arrived by his valorous achievements against those enemies of the Christian Religion, grew into so much repute with *Alfonso* the 6. King of *Castile*, that he gave him his base daughter *Teresa* in marriage, with his whole acquirements in *Portugal* for her dower, though with no other title then that of *Counte*, or *Earl*, some further addition he made to his Dominions, and in the year 1094. had a son, who after his grandfather was named *Alphonso*, at last overborn with the burden of seventy seven years, he died in the year 1112.

## ALFONSO the I. First King of *Portugal*.

**A**lfonso his son, who from his very childhood had been bred up under his father in

in Military excercise , after his death valorously prosecuted his victories against the *Moors* , and against the Kings of *Leon* ; which Wars he managed with so much courage as was admirable in a Prince so young. The Count of *Trastamarens*e despising his youth , took to wife his mother *Teresia* , and from that marriage drew occasion to wage War with him ; *Alfonso* to vindicate his sleightings, cheerfully encountered him, and after the diverse accidents of several battels took him prisoner , and forced him to regain his liberty to give him to wife his sister *Urraca*, with that part of the land for her Dower, which had been the occasion of the War. Yet some there be that differ both in the occasion of the marriage and the contest.

*Alfonso* likewise fought several battels with his Grand-father *Alfonso* the 6. King of *Castile* , and in one battel took him prisoner near one of his Castles called *Arcos del val de vez* , upon whose release he had conferred upon him the title of Duke of *Portugal* ; he afterwards employed his forces against the *Saracens* , from whom he took *Leirida*, *Torre Naova*, and several other places.

Whereupon the King *Ismaurus*, who was the most powerful amongst all the *Mauritamans*, calling to his assistance four other Kings , with an Army of four hundred thousand men , invaded *Portugal*, but his fortune corresponded not with his numbers , for *Alfonso* encountring this great power with a small Army, overthrew them, and slew , or took prisoners all the five Kings ; in

in memory of which signal Victory , *Alfonso* bore five Escutchions in his Arms, though others are pleased to affirm it was in memory of the five wounds of our Savior, seen by him in a Vision just before the fight.

The soldiers made proud with this extraordinary success , thinking the title of *Duke* too low for their Commander , saluted *Alfonso* with the tile of King, which *Alfonso* accepted; and returning home enriched with spoils , added himself to the exercise of his Regal power, by calling a general Council of the three Estates , to wit, the Clergy , Nobility, and Commons, for the better establishing ( by the consent of the whole people ) that Crown upon his head, which the Soldiers love had conferred upon his merit.

This general Assembly being met in the City of *Lamego* , and in the Church of St. *Almacave*, the King came thither , and seating himself upon the Royal Throne , but as yet unadorned with his Ensigns of Majesty , according to appointment the King: Deputy *Don Lorenzo Venergas* , spake to the Estates as followeth , You are here assembled by the Authority of King *Alfonso* , to see the Popes Letters and Resolve, to confirm him for your King: Whereat the whole Estates with one voice cried , We will that he shall be our King. Upon which the Deputy demanded, shall he only be your King, and not his sons after him? They all answered, he so long as he lives shall be our King , and after his death his sons shall succeed. Give him then

then the Royal Ensigns, said the Deputy. They answered, we give them in the name of God, and therewithall the Arch-Bishop of Braga placed the Crown upon the Kings head, and gave him the Scepter in his hand, with all accustomed Ceremonies; which done, his Majesty rose up, and drawing his sword spake to this effect, *Blessed be God that hath been my helper, with this sword I have delivered you, and overcome our enemies, and now that you have made me your King, let us make Laws for the government of the Kingdom.* They answered, so we will, dread Sovereign, we will make such Laws as shall seem good and convenient to you, and we and all our children and posterity will be wholly at your command.

And accordingly several Laws were then and there immediately made; the sum of which were:

1. That King Alfonso should be Master of the Kingdom, and that after him there might be no troubles in the choosing of a King, his Son should reign after him, his Grand-childe, and so from Father to Son in secula seculorum.

2. That if the eldest Son should dye during the life of the Father, the next brother should be King, and so forward.

3. That if the King should dye without issue, having a brother he should succeed, but not his sons without consent of the Estates.

4. That if the King should have onely daughters, the eldest should be Queen after her father, upon condition that she be married to a native of the Kingdom,

Kingdom, and that he be a Nobleman, who should not have the power to take upon him the name of King, until he had a son born, nor should he till then wear a Crown on his head, or take the right hand of his wife.

5. That it should be for ever held for a Law among the Portugals, that the Kings eldest daughter should marry a Native of the Country, that so the Crown might never descend to Forreigners, and that in case she should marry a Forreign Prince, she should be excluded from her right of succession, for they would not have that Kingdom, which themselves by their own valor, and by the effusion of their own blood, without the aid or assistance of any strangers, had made, so go out of the race of the Portugals.

The Crown by these Laws and Statutes confirmed, Alfonso as he was advanced in Title, so he addicted himself to higher and greater enterprizes, in five moneths siege he added the great and populous City of Lisbone to his Crown, not without the los of thousands of valiant soldiers; and as many hazards of his own life; some affirmt that in this War the number of the slain amounted to no less then two hundred thousand men.

This magnanimous King likewise made innumerable acquests both of one side and the other of the Tagus, he slew both the Kings of Leon, and Castile; but at length wounded in a battel, he was no longer able to follow the Wars in person, for what with his wound, and what with age, being now sixty six years old, he had

not

not strength enough to mount on horseback, he therefore bequeathed his command over his Armies to his eldest son *Sanctius* or *Sancho*, but still reserving to himself the superintendency of all.

Having thus relinquished the Wars, he addicted himself wholly to works of piety, and to endeavor the flourishing of the Christian Religion; he built within his Kingdom one hundred and fifty Churches and Monasteries, all which he enriched with great revenues.

Amongst the rest he built that at *Conimbris*, from whence that famous University, called, *Academia Conimbricensis* had its Original. In this Monastery, called that of the *Holy Cross*, he died, at ninety one years of age, on the 9. of December Anno 1185. and here he remained, buried in a little Tomb, situated in an Angle of that Church, till such time as King *Emanuel*, affected with the Fame of his Sanctity, erected for him a most stately Monument, which is at this day to be seen.

By *Urraca* his first wife, daughter to the Count *Trastamarensis*, he had no children, whereupon at fifty two years of age, and in the seventh year of his reign, he took to wife *Mafalda*, sister to *Amadeo* Earl of *Morenna*, by whom he had many children, *Henry* the first died in his childhood; *Sancho* who succeeded him in the Kingdom; *Urraca* who was married to *Ferdinando* King of *Leon*, though this match was again made void, the Pope not approving of it; *Therasia*, whom some Historians have likewise called *Matilda*,

*tilda*, married to *Phillip* the first Earl of *Flanders*. He had likewise diverse natural children, amongst whom one named *Alphonsus*, who was great Master of the Knights of *Rhodes*,

King *Alphonso* was certainly a great soldier, a valiant Captain, and a magnanimous King; in all his words and actions there appeared a kinde of Majesty, and sublimity of minde; his liberality and justice made him feared by his enemies, and adored by his subjects; strength of body, and greatness of minde, concurred in him to make him the most worthy and admired of the age he lived in; he never undertook any War, but either to right his injured subjects, or to propagate the Christian Religion; amongst his greatest facts of Arms he never forgot acts of piety, but always before any battel used with vows and prayers, to beg the protection of heaven. He died, having arrived at the highest pitch of glory, wept for by his people, and lamented by the very *Moors* themselves, who hated him; thus topt with all triumph, happy in a numerous and as generous an issue, weary of worldly vanities; he departed this life, in hopes to receive in heaven the reward of his piety and vertue.

*Sancho*

# S A N C H O the I. Second King of *Portugal*.

**S**ancho his eldest son (indeed the onely legitimate son he had living) succeeded to *Alphonso*, he was born at *Conimbriga* the 11. of November Anno 1154. where he was likewise educated until the fourteenth year of his age in all those studies and exercises, which are proper for a Prince born to command; he afterwards profited under his fathers tutorage in the Art Military, in which emulating his fathers valor, and greatness, he did things worthy of himself, gaining love from the soldiery, and respect from the people; he accompanied his father in three victories, in which he nobly adventured his life.

His father being dead, he took upon him the government of the Kingdom, and was Crowned the 12. of December 1185. three days after his fathers death, being aged two and thirty years, and finding the Kingdom at the beginning of his reign freed from the incursions of the *Moors*, he applied himself wholly to make the peace enjoyed by his Kingdom, profitable to his subjects; he caused a multitude of fields to be tilled, most of which were before a receptacle for wilde beasts, and part of them laid waste by the late Wars, with so much diligence did he addit himself to these things, that by the vulgar he was

was called the *King of Husbandmen*.

He applied himself afterwards with the same industry to restore publique edifices and structures, he rebuilt all Castles which had either been destroyed by the *Moors*, or spoiled by other accidents of the War; he restored the Cities, Towns, and Fortressses, to their pristine splendor, enriching them with new edifices, and supplying them with new inhabitants; he gave likewise great Revenues to all the orders of Knight-hood, but principally to that of *Saint Giacomo*.

Whilst thus he took care of his subjects good, and the increasing the Revenue of his Crown, there were driven by contrary winds and raging seas into the Port of *Lisbone* a fleet of thirteen sail of ships belonging to several Christian Princes, going to the Holy War, with the assistance of these King *Sancho*, invaded the Kingdom of *Algarve*, then possessed by the *Moors*, making this compact with the Christian Princes that commanded the Navy, that they should enjoy the whole spoil of the enemy, whilst he reserved for himself onely the Cities and the glory.

The Impress proved not very difficult, although the City of *Sylva* the *Metropolis* of the Kingdom, made a long and obstinate resistance, for at length it yielded; but he enjoyed not quietly the possession of this Kingdom for the *Moors*, uniting themselves to revenge the injuries done to their Nation, he was constrain'd to flie to a defence of himself so much the more dangerous, by how much the more unequal; and assu-

an usage he had with the kingdom of *Algarve* lost likewise his native kingdom of *Portugal*, if God of his mercy had not bridled and curbed the fury of the *Moors* by a merciless devouring Pestilence, which made them with the loss of two hundred thousand soldiers, return flying home.

But King *Sancho* was no sooner freed from these dangers, but another almost over-whelmed his kingdom, by continual rains, most part of the land was overflowed, by reason of which it not being possible to till the ground, a famine ensued, and that at length brought forth the plague, so that the whole kingdom was almost destroyed, the Cities and Towns were depopulated, the Country remained unmanured; nor was there to be seen over the whole kingdom other but spectacles of ruine and misery.

This sad condition of the Christians made the *Moors* once more adventure in the field, and without any resistance possess themselves of the greatest part of the Kingdom of *Algarve*; the City of *Sylva* was rendred at discretion, whilst the necessities of the King forced him to buy five years of truce, or cessation, upon low conditions.

In the mean time he would have sent assistance of ships and men to the Christian Princes, who fought against the *Saracens* in *Palestina*, but the miseries of his kingdom would not permit him, yet he assigned to the Knights, Templars, and Hospitallers, who were sometime before come into *Portugal*, great Revenues, giving

giving unto them many Castles and Lands.

The truce was not yet expired when the King either finding, or taking occasion to break it, in the midst of winter assaulted the Cities of the *Moors* with so much fury, that the *Barbarians* not expecting so sudden an assault, were easily driven, not onely out of the Confines of *Portugal*, but out of the best part of the kingdom of *Algarve*.

King *Sancho* had for wife the daughter of *Ramond Berengario*, Count of *Barchinona*, called *Aldonsa*, by her he had nine children, of whom eight outlived their father, to wit, three sons and five daughters, the sons were *Alfonso*, who succeeded in the kingdom; *Ferdinando*, who for his singular vertues was called into *Flanders* to marry the Countess *Joanna*; and *Pietro* who was Count *Irgelense*, and Lord of the *Bateares*.

The five daughters were *Therasia*, *Mefalda*, *Sancha*, *Bianca*, and *Beringhella*; *Therasia* was married with *Alfonso* King of *Leon* her Cousin-german, but this marriage not being assented to by the Pope, was esteemed void, so that after having born three children, she was forced to return into *Portugal*, where being shut up in a Monastery, she spent the rest of her life in pious meditations: it is reported by some that her Sepulchre being opened in the year 1617. her body was found whole, and as it were incorrupt-ed, and that many who were sick, or otherwise had incurable diseases, by vowed to her, and touching her corps, were healed.

*Mafalda* was espoused to *Henry* the first, King of

of *Castile*, although allied to him in a forbidden degree, wherefore this marriage was likewise declared void; and she emulating her sister built a Monastery of the *Cistercian* Order, and is reported likewise to have done many Miracles particularly in the year 1627. when her Tomb was opened.

*Sancha* the third daughter became a Nun of the Order of St. *Francis*, who lived about this time. *Bianca* and *Beringella* died young, and were buried in *Conimbrica*, right against their fathers Tombe, though some write otherwise.

After the death of the Queen *Aldonza*, which happened in the year 1138. King *Sancho* gave himself over to the love of diverse Ladies, amongst whom he had many children, who proved most of them his greatest vexation and disquiet, for the pleasures of the senses do not terminate but in the fence of grief. At last arrived at the age of 57. years, in the 26. year of his reign, oppressed in *Conimbrica* by an incurable disease, he took leave of this world.

He was buried in the Church of the *Holy Cross*, on the left side of the Altar, in the great Chappel, where King *Emanuel* built him a Sepulchre, like to that of his father, he left infinite riches, which by his Will he divided amongst all his children, making no difference between the legitimate and the illegitimate; he by his Will supplicated Pope *Innocentius* the fourth to be his Executor, for which he left in Legacy a hundred weight of Gold, a gift without doubt worth his pains.

King

King *Sancho* was for vertue and for goodness singular in his age, a worthy son of so renowned a father; he proved fortunate in the utmost events of War, and then did his triumphs flow in upon him when he dispaired of Victory; he left it yea in doubt whether he were more wise, or more valiant; he always shewed himself so great an enemy to sloth and idleness, that to avoid it he would not disdain sometimes to throw down the Scepter, and hold the plow; Fortune who was his friend in War, was his foe in Peace, for then, besides the vexation that he could not vex his enemies, he was likewise enforced to bear the injuries of the Land, Sea, and Skies; in sum, he was a King worthy the greatest *Incomiums*, if he had not too much drowned all his other vertues in illicite Loves.

## ALFONSO the II. Third King of *Portugal*.

Alfons<sup>o</sup> the second succeeded to *Sancho* the first, he was born in *Conimbrica* on St. Georges day anno 1185. At 27. years old he was Crowned King with the envy of his brothers, who little younger then he, could hardly confine themselves within the bounds of Allegiance, and to their discontents did the Legacies left by *Sancho*, give new motives for *Alfonso*, either out of avaritious desire of riches, or out of obstinacy, detained from them a great part of

of what was left them by their father.

These sinister thoughts of the then Prince *Alfonso*, were discerned by his father before his death, which made him leave to the brothers, beside some Cities and Castles; five hundred thousand Crowns in gold.

But scarce was his father dead, but he began to contend with his brothers and sisters about their inheritance, and because his brothers were retired into *Elginera* and *Alenquar* Fortresses, given them by their father, he under pretence that they could not be alienated from the Crown, gathered together an Army to possess himself of them, which he easily performed, his brothers wanting money to hire soldiers, and so not being able to make the least resistance.

His brothers thus driven out of the kingdom, fled to the Pope for redress, then in great veneration, because he then pursued no other interest but justice, who commanded *Alfonso* to remit the difference to indifferent Judges, who necessitated to obey, chose rather to accommodate the business with indifferent Judges, then to run the hazard of a sentence.

He employed himself afterwards by the advice of *Matthew* Bishop of *Lisbone*, to fight against the *Moors*, and though these came assisted with ninety five thousand men, yet were they forced to yield the Victory to him, with the loss of thirty thousand soldiers, and four Kings who were slain in the battel.

*Alfonso* for some years prosecuted this War, but in time he grew so extream fat, that he

was

was unable to perform, not only those great exercises incumbent on a soldier, but every simple motion of the body; yet for all that he ceased not to apply himself with extream diligence to prosecute the greatest affairs of State, and where he could not in person be present, to send such commands as shewed him to be both of great experience and wisdom.

He married with *Urraca* daughter to *Alfonso* the eighth (or as others say the ninth) King of *Castile*, and *Leonora*, or *Elinor*, daughter to *Henry* the second King of *England*, by her he had divers children, the first was *Sancho*, who succeeded his father in the kingdom. *Alfonso* the second son, whom by right of his wife, was chosen Duke of *Bologna*, and afterwards came to be King of *Portugal*. The third son was called *Ferdinand*, who obtained the principality of *Serpa*, and married *Sancia Fernandez*, daughter of *Ferdinand* Count of *Castile*. The fourth died a childe, called *Vincenzo*. The last was a daughter, called *Leonora*, and was married to the King of *Dacia*. *Alfonso* arrived to the eight and fortieith year of his age, and one and twentieith of his kingdom, when in the year 1233. he was constrained to pay the last debt to nature. He was buried in *Alobaccia* in a little Church built by himself, more for devotion then magnificence. But after many years the Abbot *Giorgio di Melo* causing that little Church to be demolished, carried his bones to that of *St. Vincenzo*, where they now repose in a most sumptuous sepulcher.

Under this King (as many affirm) lived for certain time St. *Antonio*, Protector of the City of *Padua*, a Saint held in great veneration among the Roman Catholiques, he was a native of *Lisbon*, not so much esteemed for the Nobility of his birth, as for his holy life.

*Alfonso*, taking away his extream fatness, was a man of a very comely presence, and of singular eloquence, his nature did make him pleasant with all, but onely those of his own blood, which fault in him did much diminish his subjects love, and that general respect was due to him; though he was a man noted for covetousness, yet he oftentimes gave great gifts to his friends, and always consumed the greatest part of the revenue of the kingdom. The *Portugueses* while his father was alive, did extreamly desire him for their King, but did not at all now lament his death; either because new things always please the people, or else because he after his fathers death, shewed himself indifferent from himself, or from what they thought him; whereupon not being wholly like his Progenitors, he renewed in his subjects their grief for their loss.

## SANCHO

## SANCHO the II.

### Fourth KING of PORTUGAL.

*Sancho* the second, who succeeded his father *Alfonso*, was born in *Conimbriga* the eighth day of *September* 1207. bringing from the womb such mortal infirmities, as made most believe he would sooner arrive at the grave then the Crown, his mother having tried all humane remedies, applied her self to divine, making a vow to God that if he lived past his adolescence, she would make him pass the hood of the Religion; which vow she afterwards inviolably performed, whence he was by the vulgar as ridiculous in words, as judgement, called *Sancho Cucullato*, or the hooded *Sancho*.

He took upon him the administration of the Scepter at twenty six years of age, not following the footsteps of his Predecessors, in studying ways to govern the kingdom, but spending all his time either in Hot-house, or in a Bath, or inventing other ways to recover his health.

Thus his infirmity having rendred him unapt to command, and the weakness of his body having likewise weakned his wit and judgement, he left both the rule of the kingdom and of himself to Ministers, who governing accord-

ing to their proper affections, let him enjoy no more then the bare name of King.

He joyned himself in marriage with *Messa Lopez*, who although she were of blood Royal, yet was by much too inferior a match for King *Sancho*, so much the rather in that she was widow to *Alvaro de Castro*, a Cavalier of an ancient and Royal family, but not to compare with the Kings of *Portugal*.

And he himself assented to this match, more to satisfie his favorites, then to any affection that he had to it; which made the new Queen either to show her self grateful to those had wish'd her so well, or rather because she nurst in her bosom some dishonest desire, applied her self extreamly to favor the favorites of the King.

And these made proud by the love both of the King and Queen, omitted no way to oppress the subjects, to the prejudice of justice, to the destruction of the State: many of the prime Nobility made their complaints to the King, representing to him the calamities of the people, the oppression of the Nobles, and the ruine of the kingdom, if he did not with a resolute hand put a stop to the rashness of those wicked men, who were bringing a deluge of miseries upon his Dominions.

The King at these complaints was extreamly moved, and overcome by the goodness of his own nature, had resolved to chastise so publick a crime with a publique punishment; but the Queen with her Artifices easily changed the opinion

opinion of her husband, and made him believe that those accusations proceeded from envy, not from truth, whereupon laying the complaints of the other aside, these State-mothes onely triumph in his love and in his faith.

This made several Prelates uncontaminated with their own interest, but moved out of a real affection to their Country, acquaint the Pope with the weakness of the King, and the plots of the Queen, adjoyning that the marriage was celebrated in a prohibited degree, there being between them too near consanguinity, and that nevertheless they had not sought to the *Apostolick* seat for a dispensation.

Hereupon *Gregory the ninth*, with exhortations and admonitions prefixed a time to king *Sancho* to free himself from his wife, and withall to this purpose sends as his Legat Apostolique, the Bishop of *Sabina*. At the appearance of the Bishop the King made show of an humble and ready obedience; but he being returned, he again receives his Queen into his embraces, from whence the simple believed that he was either bewitched, or had had some amorous potion administered to him.

The Queens favorites now again restored, gave themselves over to exercise the greatest insolencies imaginable, they despoiled the people, disposed Offices at pleasure, made Justice it self follow their humors, nor did there remain any thing either humane, or divine, which was not contaminated either by their cruelty, or avarice.

Hereupon a great part of the Commonalty no longer able to comport their insolencies, led on by *Rannondo Viego*, took Arms, and coming in a tumultuous maner to the Palace, forced away the Queen, carrying her prisoner to a Castle upon the confines of the kingdom, where they did not fear neither the authority, nor force of the King.

And because not onely the licentiousness of the Queen, but the weakness of the King, did concur to the destruction of the kingdom; some Prelates had again recourse to the Pope, who in a Synod then sitting, with the content of all, decreed, That *Alfonso* brother of the King, should be called from *Bologna* to govern the kingdom, and to remedy those disorders which had near brought it to utter destruction.

*Alfonso* comes, and with Arms in his hand, possessest himself of the greatest part of the kingdom, whilst *Sancho* seeing himself abandoned of all, and hopeless of any help from the *Castilian* Army, cast down in minde, he gives leave to those few soldiers which were with him, to depart, and retires to *Toledo*, where addicting himself wholly to devotion, with an admirable patience, seems to rejoice at his private life.

Being settled in *Toledo*, he dispences with a large hand to the poor those riches he had brought from *Portugal*; he builds a little Temple wherein day and night with uninterrupted supplications, he recommends himself to God, and implores his mercy; there never issuing out of his mouth a word of resentment, or grief, for

his

his change of condition; and although provoked by the insolencies of some who despised Royal Majesty without a kingdom, he never expressed himself but in words of mildness and goodness.

Whilst he in *Toledo* exercised these actions of true patience, many of his Subjects did demonstrate signs of as great fidelity. The Governors left by him would never abandon his service, nor yield up those places they had received in charge from him, neither could the prayers of their fellow-subjects, nor the spiritual thundrings of his Holiness the Pope, nor the vigorous Arms of *Don Alfonso*, remove them from their resolution; with a generous faith they sustained all the Dangers and Disasters of long and tedious Sieges, till they received Advice of *Sancho*'s Death.

The one of these was *Ferdinando Paezico*, who resolved to die before he would render up the Fortress to him consigned. The other named *Martino Freira*, who after a years being besieged in *Conimbrica*, being advised by *Alfonso* of his brothers death, he desiring a Truce, posted to *Toledo*, and causing the Sepulchre of King *Sancho* to be opened, put the key of the Castle into his hand, and afterwards returning, gives it to *Alfonso*, excusing himself that he could not before show the desires of his heart to serve him, he being obliged to what he did by his oath, and by his faith. *Alfonso* perceiving this noble generosity in him, confirmed him in the Command, without seeking any further of him than

an inviolable Sacrament : *Martino* returned thanks to the king for his so great love, but refused the Government.

King *Sancho* the Second, died in the year 1245. at 39 years of age, having reigned thirteen ; He was a man of a most noble aspect, carrying in his face, and in his eyes, no ordinary Majesty ; his nose was somewhat of the biggest, yet did not at all disfigure him, he was very curious in trimming his beard, which somewhat inclined to red ; his countenance was somewhat earthy, his continual indispositions having made a paleness inherent to him.

His piety was his principal ornament, nor was there any crime which did more incense his goodness, than that which was dyed in blood. There wanted nothing in him to render him worthy the greatest *Encomiums*, but health and the counsel of prudent men, by whom he might have been served without design, and without self-interest. Want of these two things were the occasion that a most just man, wholly composed of goodness, fell into those miscarriages which made him in the conceit of men impious and unjust.

He was buried in that Regal Chappel built by himself at *Toledo* : True it is, that most Writers disagree whereabouts his Tomb was placed, because the Chappel being rebuilt and made greater, the Sepulchres were over-turned, and placed on the side of the wall without Elegies or Epitaphs, so that you can have no other then mens opinions for that, without any certain foundation.

A L-

# ALFONSO the III.

## The Fifth KING of Portugal and Algarve.

**A**lfonso the Third, who succeeded *Sancho* the Second, was born in *Conimbriga* the 5. of May, An: 1210. he was by his father, by reason of his brothers uncertain health, educated with great diligence in those studies which might adapt him to Command ; but *Sancho*'s life deceiving the vulgar opinion, he was called by the Queen of *France* thither, who obliged him to marry *Matilda*, Countess of *Bologna*, then Widow of *Filippio Crispo*, and Daughter of *Filippio Augustino* : *Alfonso* was at the time of his marriage twenty seven years, and being of stature great, strong of body, and of an invincible courage of minde, he was by the Pope elected Captain of those Knights of the *Cruciada*, who from *France* and other Provinces, were thought worthy to carry their valor to the *Holy War*; but he was diverted this Honor, by the necessity of his return into *Portugal*, to put an end to those Troubles, which were moved by the ambition of some, who presuming upon *Sancho*'s pliable nature, were to act a fell Tragedy upon the Stage of the kingdom.

At his first arrival he appeased those Tumults of

of the people raised against the wickedness of the evil Ministers, who by reason of his brothers weakness did what they list, and having after his death reduced all the Fortresses of the kingdom to his obedience, he addicted himself by severity, to purge away those vices which before ruled even in the most potent Personages. This made him envied and maligned of many, but the glory of his fame did divert all opponent Factions, and made him triumph over the imprudence or obstinacy of the most disobedient.

Home-bred fits being quite pacified, he gave his minde to the increasing and adorning of his kingdom; many places destroyed by continual Wars with the Moors, he peopled with noble Colonies, re-edifying many decayed Towers, and building many new Edifices: He likewise with an extraordinary liberality, erected most stately Temples and Monasteries: He instituted for the increasing of Commerce with his Neighbor kingdoms, several solemn Fairs, delighting much in Traffick, and for the encouragement of it, remitting his Customs.

But these singular vertues of *Alfonso* were darkned by a thick shadow of lust, not abstaining for to satisfie his sense from seducing the most noble to his pleasures. Interest of State making him afraid to repudiate his wife, he contracted a most nefarious Marriage with *Beatrice* the illegitimate daughter of *Alphonso* the Ninth king of *Castile*, and his Concubine *Maria Villanua*. This *Beatrice* was brought up with greater love, charge, and attendance, than any of *Alphonso's*

*fonso's children*. *Alexander* the fourth then Pope, moved with the tears of the Countess of *Bologna*, the complaints of her friends, and the indignity of the action it self, admonished him first by Letters to remember both his wife and his duty as a Christian, but those saving documents prevailed nothing with the shut ears of deaf *Alfonso*; whereupon the Pope fulminated forth an excommunication against him and his kingdom, prohibiting divine service throughout all his Dominions, hoping that these celestial arms might soften *Alfonso's* obdurate breast; but it prevailed nothing, till at length the death of the Dutchess procured his pardon, which *Urban* the sixth granted, rather to satisfie the clamors of the people; then out of his own genius, or that *Alfonso* desired it.

*Beatrice* now Crowned Queen, and the succession confirmed by the birth of two children, *Alfonso* had a desire to prosecute a War against the *Moors*; but *Lusitania* having no confines upon *Mauritania*, he procured to be invested King of the confining Countries, still possessed by the *Moors*, and that done, he drove them from the Confines, increasing his kingdoms glory, and his own reputation.

*Alfonso* had by *Beatrice* three sons, *Dyoniso* or *Denys*, who succeeded in the kingdom; *Alfonso* who married with *Violanze* daughter of Prince *Emanuel*, son to *Ferdinand* the third King of *Castile*; the third son called *Ferdinand*, died in his infancy, he increased the number of his children by his amorous conjunctions, those thus

thus begot were *Egidius* and *Ferdinand*, made Knights Templars; *Alfonso*, *Dionysio*, or *Denys*, married to *Maria Rivera*; and lastly *Leonora*, wife to Count *D. Gazzia de Souza*, a man no less potent by his great riches, than friends.

*Alfonso* was blest with a most comely countenance, sparkling eyes, a most comely proportion of body, but so large that it struck no small admiration into the King *Sebastian*, when he made him be taken out of his Sepulchre; yet was not his body more large then his soul was sublime; he was extream profuse in gifts, which made him beloved by those who found themselves benifited by them; his prudence was by all admired, and amongst his vertues there was nothing wanting but a more serious veneration of Religion, greater gratitude towards his first wife *Matilda*, and less dishonesty in his loves; in his latter days he was extreamly troubled with the gout, which so tormented him, that impatient of his pain, he permitted himself to be transported by excess of passion.

He died in *Lisbon* in the year 1279. at sixty nine years of age, and in the two and thirtieth year of his reign, not accounting till the death of his brother *Sancho*, he was buried in the Church of St. *Dominica*, from whence his body was removed to that of St. *Vincenzo*, and laid in a great, but no curious, Tomb; on the other part of the Church is to this day to be seen the Sepulchre of his Queen *Beatrice*, whose body preserved by Balsoms, is to be shown in the Chappel, looking so firm as if it had but lately yielded to death.

DIONI-

# DIONISIO,

## The sixth KING of PORTUGAL.

*Dionysio* or *Denys* his son, succeeded to *Alfonso*, who was born in the year 1260: and called *Dionysio* because born on the day consecrated to that great Areopagite; when he arrived to age fitting, he was instructed in those Sciences which are necessary to adorn a Royal mind; he could perfectly speak many forreign Languages, but applied himself chiefly to Latine Poesie, and may be said to be the best Poet of any King; he endeavored to reduce the *Portugal* Muse, before rude and inharmonious, to a smooth and sweet verse; he published many Elegies and Epigrams, which as they attest to posterity his Kingly learning, so they stirred up in others a glorious emulation.

He was about twenty years of age when his father died, and was immediately admitted to the government, to the great displeasure of his mother, who was in hopes to have been made Queen Regent, and was either, because she thought, that she who by her pains and diligence had united several Cities to the Crown of *Portugal*, was slighted, or because she feared lest her son being unexperienced, should either perswa-

periwaded out of a youthful folly, or drawn by the flattery of Courtiers, consume with an unbecoming liberality the riches of the kingdom.

Yet her anger could not move him to admit her a share in the government, for he was often used to say, *That man was blame-worthy who being past eleven years of age, could not moderate himself without the help of others; but that of all things it was most base to desire the assistance of a woman.* The forces of *Alphonso* King of *Castile*, father of *Beatrice*, could not prevail to make him change his opinion; but between mother and son these discords were easily accorded, and she at length being brought to the utmost period of her life, he piously went into *Castile* to visit her, and comfort her at her last gasp.

But though he accorded with his mother, he did not so easily adjust things with his brother *Alfonso*, and with *Sancio* King of *Castile*, with whom he fought many battels; the War out-lasting *Sancho's* life, but from those cruel contests at length a happy peace was produced, which to render perpetual, *Ferdinand* King of *Castile* took for wife *Constanza* daughter to *Dionisio*: and on the other side *Alfonso* espoused *Beatrice* sister to *Ferdinand*.

The discords between the Kings of *Arragon* and *Castile* were remitted to this King's prudence; in composing of which, and making those kingdoms happy in peace, he showed admirable effects of his wisdom.

His liberality gained him the love of all men, and made him equally respected both of subjects and

and strangers; he commanded that the waste fields should be distributed amongst the poorest Country people, assenting that it should be freed from all taxes: there were none poor but such who were not able to gain their living, either weakned by age, or some other infirmity, and these were maintained at the Kings charges.

He never oppressed the subjects either with tribute or taxes, yet left to his heirs a full Exchequer: he made many Laws, which to this day are in force, his Successors after him forming them into Statutes; amongst other things he made a Law for the preventing tediousness in Law suites, assigning certain prefixed days to end all differences, both taking thereby away a great unnecessary expence of time and money, for which very act this King is to this day revered among the vulgar.

In his time the Order of the Knights *Templars* was extinct, whereupon in stead of them, he instituted another under the name of the Order OF C H R I S T, to whom he gave many Cities and Lands for their maintenance; their Roab was a black Cassack under a white Surcoat, over which a red Cross stroaked in the middle with a white line; their duty was to expell the *Moors* out of *Batica*, the next adjacent Country, they have since been famous for many memorable acts.

He first instituted the University at *Conimbrica*, called *Academia Conimbricense*, which he enriched with the most learned men of that age. He

He took to wife *Elizabeth* daughter to Peter King of Aragon, who among all the Queens of Portugal was most memorable for her Sanctity; of this marriage was born *Alphonso*, who succeeded his father in the kingdom, and *Constance* who was married to *Ferdinand* King of Castile: he had likewise another son, but illegitimate, whom he named *Alphonso Sancio*.

This bastard son was affected by his father with such a tenderness of Love, that he preferred him before all his other children; which the Prince *Alphonso* ill comporting, there grew at first a hatred between the brothers, in which the fathers indulgence taking part with the base son, so exasperated *Alphonso*, that it raised a civil War between him and his father.

*Dionisio* had many other sons by diverse Moorish women, they with feminine glory boasting themselves great with childe by the King, one amongst the rest was *Peter Count of Barcello*, who writ a book of the chief *Portugal* families; others there were who grew up to the disturbance of the kingdom, the oppression of the subjects, and discontent of their father, in his old age reduced to a low estate, and afflicted with the civil Wars, he was forced by the Prince his son to flie as it were an exile into *Castile*: with his departure the dissentions seemed to cease, but *Alphonso*'s heart was not at all mollified towards his brother, not being able to comport the generosity and courage of *Alphonso Sancho*'s spirit.

The King *Dionisio* was tall of body, of chesnut coloured

coloured hair, his eyes black, but he withall pale and livid, and more conspicuous for the Majesty of his countenance then the beauty; he was pleasant, humane, and without pride; after he had reigned 46. years, he died at 84. years of age in the beginning of the year 1325.

At the end of his life he left by will one hundred and forty thousand Ducats to be distributed amongst Religious men, Pilgrims, and unportioned children; he left likewise maintenance for five hundred Cavaliers, who were enjoyned in his name to fight against the Turks in the Holy Land: he was buried in *Lisbone* in the Cistercian Monastery, dedicated to St. *Dionisius the Areopagite*.

His Queen *Elizabeth*, lived near eleven years after his death, retired into the Monastery of St. *Clara* in *Conimbriga*, begun to be builded by her husband, and perfected by her: here laying aside her State, she led a holy life, and is reported to have done many Miracles.

C

AL

# ALFONSO the IV.

## Seventh KING of PORTUGAL.

**A**lfonso the fourth, seventh King of *Portugal*, who succeeded his father *Dionisio*, was born in *Conimbrica*, in the year one thousand two hundred and ninety, before he came to the government of the kingdom, he was married to *Beatrice* daughter to *Sancha* the fourth King of *Castile*, and in the seventh lustre took into his hands the reins of the Government.

In the beginning of his government he ruled his subjects with great negligence, addicting himself wholly to the sport of hunting, and thereby giving his Ministers liberty to Tyrannize at pleasure; some who loved him, and hated flattery, did publickly advertise him, not to abandon the government of men, for the delights of killing wilde beasts, that he was destined to hear, govern, and judge his people, and that whilst he did so, they would not fear to suffer for him any danger, nay they would encounter death it self for his sake: that it would redound little to his glory to have killed thousands of Wild-Boars; or to have taken ten thousand Stags, but much to have administered Justice, & sustained his Scepter with reputation.

These

These advertisements more free then secure, stirred up the fierce nature of *Alfonso*, and ready he was to have chastised their freedom, who would be governed by a King, and not by a Huntsman; but at length considering with himself the truths they had spoken, he pardoned the liberty of their Speech, and took them into the number of his dearest friends.

And that he did esteem them so, appeared by his taking their counsel, wholly leaving off his hunting, and addressing all his endeavors to the government of the kingdom: the first of his impresses were against those who had furiously armed themselves against his father *Dionisio*: and because those affections good or bad which have once had growth in the minde, are very hardly rooted out, the hatred that he bore to his brother *Sancho* whilst he was Prince, now renewed whilst he was King.

For whilst his brother was absent, he caused several wicked men, who flattered the fortune of the King, to testifie against his brother, and charged him with all the imagined thoughts of foul, as crimes committed, during his fathers life; upon which *Sancho* was by the Judges, in compliance to the Royal will, deprived of all his honors in *Portugal*, banished the Country, and all his goods confiscate. *Sancho* was at *Castile*, when hearing of this sentence, he by Letters intreats his brother to restore him to his grace, promising that he would serve him not onely as his brother, but as his King.

But his prayers not at all softning his obstinate brother,

brother, he getting assistance from the King of *Castile*, takes Arms, resolving to force that reason and justice with his sword, which his supplications could not obtain: In fine, after a long continuance of War, in which the subjects were made subject to infinite oppression, he made with his brother a peace more necessary then secure.

About this time *D. Juan Emanuel*, son to the Prince *Emanuel* the Nephew of *Ferdinando*, surnamed the *Holy*, was famous among the *Spaniards*, both for his great Nobility of birth and riches; this *Juan Emanuel* had a daughter called *Constance*, who not yet marriagable, was promised to King *Alphonso* the eleventh of *Castile*, but this King offended by certain secret occasions, broke his vow to her, and espoused *Mary* daughter to *Alphonso* King of *Portugal*: after a little time passed, the King of *Portugal* thinking *Constance* to be a fit match for his son the Prince *Pedro*, first writ to his son in Law *Alphonso*, and soon after began to treat with *Juan Emanuel*, both the one and the other returned answer to his messages, the King of *Castile* with dissimulation, and *Emanuel* with sincerity offering his daughter.

The King of *Castile* either out of vexation that she whom he had repudiated, should still be a Queen, or envying to the Prince *Pedro* the possession of so worthy a woman, after many artifices to hinder the marriage, put himself in Arms to hinder the passage of *Constance* into *Portugal*.

From

From this War happened infinite destructions and murders, which after the effusion of a sea of blood, were ended by the Authority of Pope *Benedict* the XII. and *Constance* was married to Prince *Pedro*.

About the year 1340. *Albracen* the potent *Miramamolin* of *Morocco* and *Granata*, with a mighty Army of four hundred and seventy thousand men, came against *Alphonso* King of *Castile*, threatening indeed the ruine of all *Spain*, when *Alphonso* by the advice of his Council, sent to desire assistance of his father in Law the King of *Portugal*, and that he might the better speed, he made his wife the daughter of *Alphonso* the messenger: who willingly heard and listned to the Ambassie, and not onely promised assistance of men to further this expedition, but to go himself in person.

Being arrived according to his promise, it was determined that they should on both sides assault the Moors, which accordingly they did, and that with so prosperous success to the Christians, that after an innumerable slaughter of the *Saracens*, they gained one of the most rich and most glorious Victories that has been in the memories of man, so great quantities of silver and gold found they in the Moorish Tents, that one would have imagined all the riches of *Africa* had been transported into *Spain*.

The reason of the Barbarians transporting over so great Treasure, was supposed to be out of the assurance of Victory, which they flattered themselves withall; they had designed *Spain* for

for their Country , and thereupon all those who had thoughts of planting there, brought over all that could either better, or conserve their fortune.

This Victory was gained nigh to the River of *Saledo*, the two Kings gave part of their spoils to Pope *Benedict*, who then resided in *Avignion*, giving him likewise four and twenty Colours taken from the enemy, among which was the proper Standard of *Alboacen King of Marocco*, with many horses, and many Moorish Princes, taken prisoners in the battel.

For his own portion of the prey, *Alphonso King of Portugal* brought home the son of King *Julinenza*, made prisoner with his proper hand; he likewise with his own hand placed five Colours taken from the enemy, in the Church of St. *Vincenso*, that posterity might behold them as a memorial of his valor and glory.

Scarce was he returned into *Portugal*, but he permitted himself to be overcome by certain evil Councillors, and be perswaded unjustly to take away the life of *Agnesa di Castro*, by whom his son *Pedro* had had divers children. After the death of *Constance*, the Prince kept her like his wife, and it was publiquely believed that he would one day make her his Queen: This accident was the occasion of cruel Tragedies in the kingdom, for it stirred up a civil War betwixt the father and son; but all ascribed it to a just judgement of God upon *Alphonso*, who suffered the same injuries from his son, which he had done to his father.

The

The Queen *Beatrice* bore *Alphonso* the fourth, six children, three sons died in their infancy, and *Pedro* who was the fourth, succeeded; the other two were daughters, to wit, *Maria*, who married *Alphonso King of Castile*, and *Eleanora*, who was espoused to *Pedro the fourth King of Arragon*.

King *Alphonso* the fourth of *Portugal*, overburdened with the burthen of seventy seven years, in the month of *May* in the year 1356. departed this life, after he had exercised the Kingly Office thirty years and a half, he was buried at the going into the Cathedral at *Lisbon*, together with his wife *Beatrice*, having left to the Priests of that Church rich Revenues, not only for the expences of his sepulchre, but for the celebrating continual Anniversary Masses for their souls.

He was equally strong and valiant, nor will it ever known that the greatest danger could strike terror into his undaunted minde, he observed with a strict punctuality the rules of honesty and justice, and towards God he with no ordinary piety was both zealous and reverent, he made several Laws for the benefit of the kingdom, which are still continued among the Statutes of that Realm.

If he had not taken Arms against his father, or if he had moderated his hatred to his brother, or if he had not imbrued his hands in the innocent blood of *Agnesa*, envy it self could not have found out any subject of blame in the whole course of his life, he resembled his father in

many vertues, but was much inferior to him in liberality ; his death happened to him in that condition when he had little reason to desire longer life , for it was when he saw his actions of glory forgotten though he was yet alive , for his subjects began onely to remember his faults, which being fresh in memory , made his losse the less lamented.

## P E D R O,

### The Eighth K I N G of

## P O R T U G A L.

**P**edro the first of that Name , who succeeded his father *Alfonso* in the kingdom of *Portugal*, was born at *Lisbon*, in the year 1325. two years before his father came to sit at the helm of government , at the time of his being Crowned, he was about the age of three and thirty years.

He was the onely male-childe that lived of four , and some danger there was of him in his youth, he being very sickly till he arrived to about eighteen years of age , which made his father to be assured of a Successor for his Crown, to defer the marriage of *Leonora* his youngest daughter to *Pedro* King of *Arragon*, till he perceived him in a perfect measure of health.

He

He was about the age of one and twenty years married to *Constance* daughter to *D. Juan Emanuel*, by whom he had onely one son named *Ferdinand*, who succeeded him in the kingdom, and she, as if she had onely come into the world to bear him , and having performed that task, died.

After the death of the Infante, *D. Pedro* fell in love with *Agnesa de Castro*, a most beautiful woman, and descended of the blood Royal , by her he had many children , amongst whom one was *John* , who afterward was the first of that name King of *Portugal* : this Lady being accused to King *Alphonso* at his return from his great Victory over the Moors nigh the River *Saledo*, was by him (for what crimes is unknown) put to death, which so incensed *Pedro* that he took up those Arms against his father, which he laid not down till his death.

As soon as he was come to the Crown , he brought to condigne punishment those who had wrongfully accused and counselled the Lady *Agnesas* death ; he afterwards renewed the old War betwixt his father and the King of *Castile*, about the stopping of his espoused wife *Constance*.

But because the Pope had before made up this breach , he by his Letters commands *Pedro* to desist from further prosecuting the War, which he for the present obeys : but soon after upon a slight pretence, again enters into *Castile* with his Army , whereupon an excommunication was thundred out against him, which forced him

him to retire, and to gain his Pardon, turn his Army upon the Moors, from whom he took the strong Port Town of *Pharo*, in the kingdom of *Algarve*.

At his return home he fell sick, and in the tenth year of his kingdom, and about the three and fortieth of his age in September 1367. he died, he was buried in the Cathedral of *Lisbon*, not far distant from his father, having caused before his death three Tombs to be erected on each side, he caused the bodies of his wife *Constance*, and the Lady *Agnesa*, to be laid, reserving the middle one for himself, where he was accordingly buried.

He was a man of as comely a personage as any whatsoever of the Kings of *Portugal*, of a sweet and affable disposition, nor did he want any of his fathers vertues, but one vice they both had, which overshadowed all their vertues, warring against their fathers.

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FER.

# FERDINAND,

## The ninth KING of PORTUGAL.

Ferdinand the first of that Name, succeeded his father *Pedro*, in the kingdoms of *Portugal* and *Algarve*, he was born at *Lisbon*, in the year one thousand three hundred forty seven, and was the onely childe of *Constance*, daughter of *D. Juan Emmanuel*: He arrived at the Crown at the age of about two and twenty years, in the year 1369. as soon as he had finished the Ceremonies of his Coronation, he prosecuted the War his father had begun against the Moors, and in several battels drove them quite out of *Algarve*; he built a Monastery upon a Promontory of Land, called *Cape St. Vincent*, now by us the *Southern Cape*, which stretcheth it self out into the *Atlantique sea*.

He addicted himself to the planting and peopling of that kingdom, distributing the waste Lands among the Inhabitants, he repaired many Cities, Towns and Castles, which had been destroyed by the fury of the War; he built several Churches and Monasteries in that kingdom, all which he enriched with great Revenues, but particularly a Monastery for *Franciscan Friars*, erected in *Silva*, the chief City of that Territory. About

About this time it was that *Pedro*, son of *Alfonso*, the eleventh king of *Castile*, having committed several tyrannical outrages, intolerable to his subjects, oppressing and destroying his subjects, putting away and after murdering his wife, daughter to *Peter Duke of Bourbon*, was by his bastard brother *Henry*, chased out of his kingdom, and forced to live an exile.

He at first seeks for aid to *Ferdinand King of Portugal*, but in vain; he next addresses himself to *Edward the black Prince of Wales*, who was then at *Burdeaux* with an Army of thirty thousand men; he consents to assist him, and encountering *Henry* on the borders of *Castile* with near one hundred thousand men, utterly discomfits him, and establisht *Pedro* in the Throne, who shortly after falling again to his former tyrannical courses, is deserted by his subjects, taken by his brother *Henry*, and put to death.

*Ferdinand* had but one only daughter that survived, named *Beatrice*, who was married to *Henry King of Castile*, and thereby excluded from the right of succession, according to the Law made in the first Assembly Estates held at *Lamego*, in the reign of *Alfonso the first King*, so that in this King ended the legitimate Line of *Henry, Duke of Lorrein*.

This King had now reigned 18. years, and lived forty, when seized by a violent sickness, he gave up the ghost, in the year of our Lord God, 1387. and was buried by his Ancestors in the Cathedral Church of *Lisbon*.

JOHN

# JOHN the I.

## Tenth KING of PORTUGAL.

*John* the first, bastard son to *Pedro* the first, by *Agnesa de Castro*, who succeeded *Ferdinand* in the kingdom, was born in *Lisbon* in the year 1356. he was in his minority educated in the famous *Conimbricense University*, where he addidst himself to all those studies which became a Prince, though 'tis to be supposed at that time he thought not to have arrived at so great height as to be King of *Portugal*.

When he was grown to the age of about three and twenty years, he was by his brother made a chief Commander of his Armies, in which Military imployment he behaved himself with so much courage and magnanimity, as was admirable; his valor soon gained the love of the soldiers, and his courtesie and affability the affection of the people; the very Moors his enemies would applaud him, as both a perfect soldier, and a Courtier.

His brother being dead, and his Nephew, *Beatrice* uncapable of succession by reason of her having married a forreign Prince, he claimed the Crown, as next of the blood, but his claim was at first made void, by reason of his being ill-

illegitimate, when afterwards the Council of Estates, finding that if they should refuse him, they might perchance choose one less deserving, conferred the Crown upon him, yet so as he should receive it not as his indubitable right by birth, but as given him by election.

Yet some Writers there be that affirm, that there were several legitimate sons of his father King *Pedro* then alive, who all laid their several claims to the Crown, as of right belonging to them before him, but that he being at the time of his brothers death General of the Armies in *Algarve*, and having gained so much upon the soldiers and people, presuming upon their affection, and his desert, laid claim to the Crown, which they being no way able to resist, were forced to rest content, and permit him to enjoy what was likewise willingly conferred upon the people, so that he came to the Crown partly by force, and partly by election.

But howsoever he came by it, enjoy it he did, and entered into his government about the two and thirtieth year of his age, and in the beginning of the year 1388. received with great applause by the whole kingdom, as a Prince from whom they expected great and good things, having already had so large experience of him.

Soon after his Coronation, he married *Philippe*, daughter to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, which match he the rather inclined to, because *Henry the bastard King of Castile*, in right of his wife *Beatrice*, pretended a title to the Crown of *Portugal*, which he hoped he might

right the better oppose by matching into that family, which had equal, if not more indubitable right to the kingdom of *Castile*.

For *John Duke of Lancaster* having married *Constance*, the eldest daughter to *Peter*, the deposed and murdered King of *Castile and Leon*, claimed a right to, and was a great stickler for those kingdoms, yet never enjoyed any other but the bare title.

King *John* having settled his kingdom, applied himself to the prosecuting the War against the Moors, who being quite driven out of his confines, he resolves to follow into their own country, and be the first King of his Nation that ever past the sea: to this purpose he mans out a competent fleet, and having fraughted it with a sufficient Army, puts to sea, and lands in *Marritania*, where in several battels he discomfits the Barbarians, wastes their Country, burns their Villages, and possesses himself of a Seaport Town, called *Seplene*, or *Centa*, whereby he gained both a retiring place, and an inlet into the Country when he pleased.

By his Queen *Phillippa*, King *John* had a noble and numerous Issue, first *Edward* (so named from King *Edward the third of England* his God-father) who succeeded in the kingdom; secondly, *Ferdinand*, a man of so great abstinence, and so devoutly religious, that the Portuguese added him to the Calender of their Saints; he was in the Wars against the Moors taken prisoner, and during his captivity behaved himself with such an admirable patience,

tience, as worthily deserves our wonder, never murmuring to be linckt together with one of his meanest servants, and with him forced for his living to grinde in a Mill, though such was the piety of the servant, that if he could he would willingly have performed the task himself, and excused his Lord from the toil, if it had been possible; at length he was ransomed, and returning ended his days in a recluse; the third son of King John was named after his own name; the fourth *Pedro*; but the fifth who most worthily deserves to be recorded, was the Infante *Henry*.

This Prince, whether emulating the great actions of his father, or out of a natural inclination in himself, was the first that encouraged the Portuguese to affect forreign Voyages, he first set out with a great fleet in or about the year 1425. and made discovery of the Islands in the *Atlantique* sea, which at first were called from their being newly found out *Insulae Novæ*, or the New Islands, afterwards, and now vulgarly called the *Azores*; he likewise in many other Voyages made discovery of the Islands of *Madera*, *Holy Port*, and *Capo Verde*, and sailing farther along the Coast of *Africa*, was the first that found out the way by Sea to *Guiana*, at length wearied with travel, and overpressed with age, he retired, and lived upon Cape St. *Vincent*, which place he choose, because of the constant sereness of the Air, being a great lover of Astrologie, and the Mathematiques; he died about the year 1465. and was buried in

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the Chappel of that Monastery built by Ferdinand the first.

*King John* reigned in all forty seven years, having from the King of *England* received the honor of being Knight of the Garter; as likewise did his two sons Prince *Edward*, and the Infante *Henry*. He died in the year 1436. leaving the World full of his glory.

He was a Prince in whom all Vertues seemed naturally to flow, endowed with all imaginable Ornaments, both of body and minde, of a tender and affable Nature, yet in the field as Valiant as the fiercest; though 'tis by some obserued, that he was never perceived upon any charge given upon the enemy (many of which he made in his own person) to change countenance, or shew any sign of discomposure from his constant temper.

# EDWARD the I.

## Eleventh KING of P O R T U G A L.

**E**dward the first of that Name, King of Portugal, was born at the City of Braga, in, or about the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred ninety and two, he was educated during his youth in all those excercises befitting a Prince under the tutorage of the Arch-Bishop of Lisbon, in which he profited so, that in his most tender years, his great judgement was deservedly wondered at: after he had past his minority in studies, he several times accompanied his father in the Wars of Africa, where he showed great proofs of his magnanimity and courage.

He came to the Crown at the age of forty four years, or thereabouts, some report that being to have the Ceremonies of his Coronation performed, the same morning that the Crown was to be put upon his head, a Jew, one of his Physicians, and a great Student in Astrologie, came to him, and falling down on his knees, very earnestly begged a boon of him; the King demanded what it was? He answered, that his Majesty would be pleased for some days to defer his Coronation: The King wondring at

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so strange a request, demanded, what it did concern him? To which he answered, that it did not only concern him, but all his Majesties faithful subjects, and the whole kingdom of Portugal, for that by his skill in Astrology he had found, that if he then proceeded to the Ceremony, his reign would be both short and unfortunate. At this the King was somewhat startled at first, and seemed as if he would consider of it; but after very little deliberation, either out of magnanimity, or mis-belief of that Art, he commanded the Ceremony to proceed.

Whether this were true, or no, that he was thus forewarned, cannot be confidently affirmed; but most certain it is, that in that short time of five years reign, he was very unfortunate, loosing several battels to the Moors in Africa, and was in very great probability to have utterly lost what ever his father had gained upon that Coast.

He was married long before he came to the Crown, and had four children, to wit, two males, Ferdinand, who died an Infant; Alfonso, who succeeded him in the kingdom; and two females, Joane, married to the King of Castile, and Leon; and Leonora, married to the Emperor Ferdinand, and mother to the Emperor Maximilian.

He died, after he had reigned five years, and those with such bad success, that it was thought by many to have accelerated his end: He was indifferent tale of stature, of a reserved countenance,

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tenance, and as reserved in his minde, very w<sup>l</sup>ful in his resolves, and refusing any counsel, but most extreamly outragious when he was thwarted in any thing he had designed, though with never so apparent symptomes of reason, which many have attributed to be the cause of all his disasters.

## ALFONSO the V. The Twelfth KING of P O R T U G A L.

**A**lfonso the fifth, his son, and the twelfth King of *Portugal*, who succeeded, was born at *Lisbon*, in, or about the year of our Lord 1420. a Prince in whom appeared evident tokens of courage, greatness, and magnanimity, even in his youngest years; he came to the Crown about the age of one and twenty years, in the year of our Lord 1441. and was no sooner settled in his kingdom, but rigging out a Potent Fleet, with an Army of about Thirti thousand men, he passed into *Barbary*, to prove if by his better fortune, he could regain that h<sup>o</sup>tch which his father most unfortunately had lost.

Nor was his success less then his desires, or then what his valor merited; for having in several battels overthrown the Moors, he at length

length per force took from them the strong Towns of *Tanger*, *Alcazar*, and *Arzilla*, which were strongly fortified, and engarisoned with Portuguese Forces.

During his reign several Voyages were made to the new Islands, or *Azores*, where the Portugals now began to fortifie, and inhabit, as they did likewise in the Islands of the *Madera*, *Holy Port*, and *Capo Verde*; thus began this Nation by degrees to grow famous at sea, by reason of their new discoveries, and of the great Trafique they began to have.

King *Alfonso* left behind him several children, two of which came to be Kings after him, to wit, *John* his eldest son, who succeeded him, and *Emmanuel* his second, who reigned after his brother.

He was a Prince of a very affable and courteous disposition, milde to all men, and if he were not too merciful, a man scarce guilty of any fault, yet in the Wars he was as magnanimous as a Lion, and fierce as a Tyger, being often observed to hazard his own person somewhat too desperately. He died at *Lisbon* in the forty third yea<sup>r</sup> of his reign, and sixty fourth of his life, in the year of our Lord 1484.

# JOHN the II.

## The Thirteenth KING of PORTUGAL.

**J**ohn the second, succeeding to his father Alfonso the fifth, was born about the year 1456. and entered into the Government of his kingdom at the age of about twenty eight years, a Prince who being educated under his fathers arms, could not but be partaker of some of his virtues; an honorable emulation of which he showed in his first coming to the Crown, by a prosperous expedition against the Moors.

At his return from *Barbary* Crowned with Victory, he set out two *Armata's* to sea, the gallantest and best accounted that ever *Portugal* had before that day seen, the one directed his course to the *Azores*, which Islands were now indifferently well peopled, and began to afford a Taffique to the *Portugal* Nation; from thence this fleet was to go and touch at the other Islands discovered by the Infante *D. Henry*, in the *Atlantique* sea, and supply them with necessaries.

The other fleet more Warlickly fitted and supplied with all sorts of necessities, both for War and Peace, as designed both for a Conquest and Plantation, steered its course along the

the Coast of *Africa* to *Guiny*, where landing its Soldiers and Planters, they soon drove away the heathenish Inhabitants, fortified themselves, and made an absolute Conquest of the Realms of *Congo*. The fleet afterwards made discovery of that Coast, as far as the Cape of *Good-hope*, planting and fortifying as they went.

King *John* having now reigned fourteen years, with happy success in all the enterprises he undertook, by an unfortunate accident came by his end; for very much delighting in hunting, which sport he was very eager at, pursuing a Stag, his horse leaping over a ditch, gave him a violent fall, of which in three days he died, in the forty second year of his age, and fourteenth of his reign, leaving his kingdom by reason of his dying without any legitimate Issue, to *Emmanuel* his brother.

He was of a very swarthy complexion, but withall of a pleasant countenance, affable and courteous, a great lover of Justice, and more inclinable to severity then mercy; he was especially careful in seeing the Laws against murder rigorously put in execution, being often used to say, that he who pardoned a murtherer, did commit one; his great love to hunting made him not altogether so diligent in State-affairs as he ought to have been.

# EMANUEL the I.

## Fourteenth KING of PORTUGAL.

**E**manuel who succeeded him, was born in, or about the year 1462. he took possession of the Crown of *Portugal* at the age of about thirty and two years; a Prince who had been bred up in all sorts of learning, that might make him either a Divine, or a States-man.

At his first entrance in the Government, he addicted himself so wholly to Religion, that he took little care of the management of the kingdom affairs, so that whilst he was never from Churches-duties, both Church and State was likely to go to ruine by the evil administration of those Ministers whom he had entrusted.

The Arch Bishop of *Lisbon*, who foresaw the ruine which approached to the kingdom by the Tyranny of the Officers of State, presumed freely to tell the King, that though he could not blame his zeal and devotion towards God, yet he must needs advise him, that God had placed him as King and Governor over his people, that the Divine Majesty would be better pleased if he would with his prayers to the Almighty for their welfare, add his care for their protection; that it was a duty incumbent upon him to provide

vide for his subjects felicity, as of parents for their children, whilst according to the Apostle, *He that does not take care for his family, was worse then an infidel*; that for want of his superintendency the kingdom was posting into the road of destruction, by reason of the ill administration of his Ministers, that according to his duty he could not but advise him to free them from oppression, &c.

These Speeches of the Arch Bishop extreamly stirred up the Kings affections to his people, both because he was sensible of the great love the Arch Bishop bore him, and because he knew what he had spoken was truth; he therefore takes the Helm of State into his own hands, calls those unjust Steward to account, frees the people from their oppresses, where he finds cause punishes them severely, and finally makes several Laws for the good and benefit of the people, whose affections he in short time so far gained, that they surnamed him *the Good*.

And having thus settled his kingdom to the content of his subjects at home, he next applies his minde to the aggrandising of it, to which purpose in the year 1500. he fitted out a great number of ships, which he divided into three Fleets, sending one towards the East, the second towards the West, and the third towards the South, to make discoveries.

That, which steered their course towards the East, were the first Christian Fleet that ever passed the Cape of *Good-Hope*, and found out the passage by Sea into the *East-Indies*; that towards

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the West, made discovery and took possession of *Brazile* in *America*; that towards the South, reinforced and added to their former Conquests in the kingdoms of *Conga* and *Angola*.

These happy discoveries thus made at the return of the fleet from the *East-Indies*, a more potent was sent out with a convenient Land Army, to take possession of some places in the Country; these discomfited the great Armies of the Turks and Sultan of *Egypt*, possessed themselves of the Island of *Ormus* in the *Persian Gulf*, an Island so rich and well situated, that the *Arabians* used to say, that if the whole world were a ring, that would be like the Diamond in it; many other Forts and Places upon the Sea-coast they likewise subjected, and fortified, and returned home richly laden.

Thus were the riches of *India*, which before had been brought over the vast *Arabian* deserts upon the backs of *Camels*, to *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt*, and from thence by Sea transported to *Venice*, and so dispersed over these parts of the World, were now brought home by Sea, a longer, but less chargeable and far quicker way.

*Emanuel*, while his Fleets were performing these glorious services abroad, governed his kingdoms in peace and prosperity at home, blessed with a noble and numerous Issue, to wit, six sons and two daughters; the sons were first, Prince *John*, who succeeded him in the kingdom: secondly, the Infante *D. Lewis*: thirdly, the Infante *D. Alfonso*, who was after a Cardinal, Arch-Bishop of *Lisbon*, and Abbot of *Al-*  
*cobaza*:

*cobaza*: fourthly, the Infante *D. Henry*, Cardinal and Arch-Bishop of *Braga*: fifthly, Infante *D. Fernando*: sixthly, the Infante *D. Edward*. The daughters were first the Infante *Isabella*, who was married to *Charles* the fifth that famous Emperor, and King of *Spain*: and secondly, the Infante *Beatrice*, married to *Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*.

*Emanuel* having long governed this Nation to his great glory and renown, at last in the seventy third year of his life, and forty first of his Empire, yielded to fate at *Lisbon*, in, or about the year 1435. and was buried in the Cathedral of that City amongst many of his Ancestors.

He was a Prince in whom the Divinity seem'd to have been at a strife, whether his body or minde should be made more amiable, for the features of his face were worthily to be admired, yet his outward part could not boast more beauty, then his soul could, that imbellisher of man, vertue; I can not well say whether he was more severe, or merciful, but where he met with offences that he could not pardon, he was always pitiful; in sum, he so lived, and so ruled, that he deservedly merited that Glorious Name of *Emanuel the Good*.

# JOHN the III.

## Fifteenth KING of PORTUGAL.

*J*ohn the third of that Name, who succeeded his father in the kingdom, was born in the year 1504. and educated in the University of *Conimbrica*, in all those Sciences befitting a Prince, he arrived at the Crown at the age of one and thirty years, Heir as well to his fathers vertues, as kingdoms.

He prosecuted those discoveries made by the Fleets of his father in the East and West Indies, in the first of which he took and possessed many Islands and Towns, his Armies encountr'd and overthrew the potent and formidable kings of *Bengala*, *Pegu* and *Siam*, and likewise obtained many signal Victories over the Moors of *Malacca*, *Sumatra*, and *Molucco*, who were as well provided of Artillery as any Princes of *Europe*: His Armies in West Indies had no worse success, taking and fortifying divers places, nor was fortune less favorable to him in *Guiny*.

During his fathers life-time, being about the age of three and twenty years, he was married to *Catherine*, sister to *Charles the fifth Emperor, and King of Spain*, by whom he had Issue *Prince John*, who died during his reign, but left behind him

him a son named *Sebastian*, who succeeded this *John* his Grand-father in the kingdom.

*John* the third reigned in all eight and thirty years, making many Laws for the increasing and encouragement of Traffique, to the great enriching of his subjects; he died in the sixty ninth year of his age, and in the year of our Lord 1573. being buried in the Cathedral at *Lisbon*.

# SEBASTIAN the I.

## Sixteenth KING of PORTUGAL.

*S*ebastian, Grand-child of King *John* the third, was his successor in the kingdom, which he entred into at about three and twenty years of age.

Scarce was he well seated in his Throne, or had sat in it much above a year and a half, when he was by Ambassadors from *Muly Mahomet*, then turned out of his kingdoms of *Fesse*, and *Morocco*, by his Uncle *Abdemelech*, implored to aid him in the recovery of his kingdom, with promise that if by his means he could drive out *Abdemelech*, he would freely resign to *Sebastian* the kingdom of *Morocco*, and content himself with that of *Fesse*.

Ambi-

Ambition of glory , and hopes to propagate the Christian Religion , makes *Sebastian* readily undertake the enterprize , and to that purpose makes all possible speed to levy Men and Arms , he sends to *Phillip* the second King of *Spain* , who promises him the assistance of ten thousand men , but fails ; yet *Sebastian* not disengaged , resolves with his own forces to proceed , to which by an accident he got some addition , for as he was almost ready to go , *Stukeley* an *Englishman* , created by the Pope Marquis of *Ireland* , as he was going with a small fleet of ships , and about six thousand *Italian* soldiers , to assist the *Irish* Rebels against the Queen of *England* , was by tempest driven into *Lisbon* , him with much entreaty he persuades to desist from his intended design , and accompany him into *Barbary*.

Thus set forth , he arrives at *Tanger* with an Army of about thirty thousand men , here he meets *Muly Mahomet* , with a very small addition of forces , and much less then he expected , yet he marches forwards towards *Abdemelech* , who by letters would have advised him to have returned in peace , but in vain ; so the two Armies meet in the plains of *Alcazar* , where *Sebastian* is utterly discomfited , himself , *Muly Mahomet* , *Stukeley* , and several persons of quality slain , three Kings fell in this field , for *Abdemelech* was killed in the hottest of the battel , this was fought in *August 1578*.

Yet some there be that have affirmed that *Sebastian* was not slain in this battel , but that

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for shame and sorrow he returned not home , but wandering from one place to another , was at last found out and known at *Venice* , and from thence carried to *Naples* , where he was kept three days in a dark and dismal dungeon , without any sustenance but a knife and a halter , that he was after by the command of the King of *Spain* sent thither , where he died miserably . That whether this were the true *Sebastian* , or no , was not certainly known , but that he was so like him , that the *Spaniards* used to say , if it were not he , it was the devil in his likeness ; but however , he being thus lost to the *Portugals* , they Crowned in his stead *Henry* the Cardinal .

**HENRY**

# H E N R Y the I.

Seventeenth KING of  
P O R T U G A L.

**H**ENRY the Cardinal, third son to *Emanuel* the first, who succeeded *Sebastian* in the kingdom, being both by reason of his age, to wit, 67. years old, and his function (being a Church-man) deprived of all means to give the people any hopes of Issue, it was during his short reign of his years, the whole discourse and debate, not onely of *Portugal*, but of all Christendom, who of right ought, and who probably might succeed King *Henry* in that Crown and Kingdom, several pretenders there were, whose several Titles the ensuing Table will make clear.

*Emanuel*

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|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | <i>John</i> , King of <i>Portugal</i> ,                                    | <i>John</i> , Prince of <i>Portugal</i> ,  | <i>Sebastian</i> , King of <i>Portugal</i> . |
|   | who had Issue  | who had Issue  | <i>Portugal</i> .                            |
| 2 | <i>Lewis</i> , Infante, who had Issue                                      | <i>Don Alfonso</i> , the Bachelor.   | <i>Christopher</i> , and others.             |
| 3 | <i>Infante D. Alfonso</i> , died without Issue.                            |  |  |
| 4 | <i>Henry</i> , the Cardinal, King of <i>Portugal</i> , died without Issue. |  |  |
| 5 | <i>Fernando</i> , Infante, died without Issue.                             |  |  |
| 6 | <i>Edward Infante</i> , who had Issue                                      | <i>Mary</i> , wedded to <i>Alexander Farne</i> , Prince of <i>Parma</i> , a foreigner. | <i>Parma</i> .                               |
|   |  | <i>Katherine</i> , married to <i>John</i> , Duke of <i>Bragance</i> .                  |  |
| 7 | <i>Mary</i> , married to <i>Charles</i> the fifth,                         | <i>Phillip</i> the second, King of <i>Spain</i> .                                      |  |
|   | King of <i>Castile</i> , and Emperor,                                      |  |  |
|   | who had Issue  |  |  |
| 8 | <i>Bona</i> , married to <i>Charles</i> , Duke of <i>Savoy</i> ,           | <i>Philibert</i> , Duke of <i>Savoy</i> .  |  |
|   | had Issue  |  |  |

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The several claims to the Crown were in eight, and all the pretenders endeavored by the most weighty arguments they could to justify their several Titles; first the people claimed *Jure Regni*, a Priviledge to Elect their own Kings; but it was soon answered, that until the Royal Line of a kingdom were quite extinct, they could claim no right in the Election, for if they could, they might by the same reason at any time depose the lawful Heir. The Popes challenge to be *Jure Divino*, Arbitrator (if not *Donour*) in all controversies for Crown, but especially in this, because *Alphonso* the first King, to obtain that Title, became tributary to the Sea of *Rome*, was slighted and dis-regarded. The third claim was that of *Antonio*, the bastard son of *Lewis Infante*, who alledged, that his mother was lawfully wedded to his father, and endeavoured by all means to clear the aspersion of his being illegitimate; some struglings he made for the Crown, as hereafter shall be spoken more at large.

*Catherina de Medicis*, the widow of *Henry*, the second King of France, was the fourth that pretended a Right and Title to the Crown, as being descended legitimate from *Alfonso*, the third King of Portugal, chancing all that had reigned since to be usurpers. To this it was readily answered, that all Lawyers had ever allowed one hundred years, sufficient to clear and make firm the Title of any king, and that there being the prescription of three hundred years against her, her claim was utterly void. The fifth that pretended to the

Crown was *Philibert Duke of Savoy*, as son to *Beatrice* the younger daughter of *Emanuel*, though it is to be supposed that he laid not his claim out of any hopes to prevail, whilst he was descended but of the youngest daughter, and *Phillip* the second of *Spain* of the eldest: but it is rather to be thought that he was incited to put in his claim by the rest of the pretenders, who knew that of the claimers who were not Natives, he was the fittest person of all others to resist and annoy. King *Phillip* not only by reason of his personal valor, but also because of his Countries bordering upon the Dutchy of *Millan*, which with the assistance of the *French*, his neighbors on the other side, and pretenders to that Dukedom, he might with ease at all times invade.

The sixth who presumed a right to this kingdom, was *Reinuce* the young Prince of *Parma*, who demanded it in right of his mother the eldest daughter to the Infante *Edward*, alledging that *Jure Primogeniturae*, the male Line was to be served before the female, so that until the Line of his Grand-father Prince *Edward*, were wholly extinct, neither *Phillip* the second, nor the Duke of *Savoy*, could have any pretence to that kingdom.

*Catherine*, Duchess of *Braganza*, and youngest daughter to the Infante *Don Edward*, was the seventh that laid claim to this Crown, who alledged, that in all successions whatsoever, these four qualities were to be considered, viz. the Line, the Degree, the Sex, and the Age; that

the better Line ought in justice first to take place, although others should have advanced in the other three qualities; that in all successions of Crowns, the last possessor was to succeed *jure hereditatis*, which allowed the benefit of representation; that she representing the Infante *Don Edward*, the better Line did by representation preceed *Reinuce* (the Law never allowing a Grand-child that benefit) and that by her better Line she did exclude King *Philip*, who descended of a daughter, especially by the prime and fundamental Law of the kingdom, (put in execution against *Batrice*, daughter of *Ferdinand* the ninth King of Portugal, who having married out of the kingdom to the King of *Castile*.)

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could have no right in himself, and therefore could derive none to his posterity, for *nemo dat in se non habet*, that it was very unreasonable that *Catharine* should be less prejudiced in her self for her sex, than King *Philip* should be for his mother.

## PHILLIP the II. II. III. IV. of that Name KINGS o F SPAIN,

TIGHTLY BOUND

the better Line ought in justice first to take place, although others should have advantage in the other three qualities; that in all successions of Crowns, the last possessor was to be succeeded *jure hereditatis*, which allowed the benefit of representation; that she representing the Infante *Don Edward*, the better Line did by representation preceed *Reinuce* (the Law never allowing a Grand-child that benefit) and that by her better Line she did exclude King *Philip*, who descended of a daughter, but especially by the prime and fundamental Laws of the kingdom, (put in execution against *Bona*, daughter of *Ferdinand* the ninth King of *Portugal*, who having married out of the kingdom to the King of *Castile*, her right of succeeding was utterly lost, and King *John* chosen in her stead) she was to be preferred before all other claimers whatsoever, in regard of her both being born and married within the kingdom.

But *Philip* the second, King of *Spain*, who was the eight pretender, having employed all the best wits in Christendom, to confute and disprove all other claimes, and prove and maintain his, wanted not some objections against this; alledging, That the successions of Crowns were to be decided by the Law of Nations, not of the Empire, upon which onely her *jus representandi Patrem* was grounded, that the nearest male in degree to the late possessor ought to succeed; that the Infante *Don Edward* being deceased before his brother *Henry* was King, could

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## PHILLIP the II.

II. III. IV. of that Name

## KINGS o F SPAIN,

And 18. 19. 20. KINGS of

## PORTUGAL.

But it was no Arguments could confute, or annul the certain and indubitable right of the Duchess of *Braganza*, which was clear to the World, both by her descent, and by the fundamental Laws of the Nation, and this King *Philip* knew well, and therefore, though he carried on his affairs very candidly to the eyes of men, and seemed unbyassed with proper Interest, by offering to submit his Title to a disputation, professing that the Laws of *Portugal* were more favorable to him, then the Law of *Castile*, and openly acknowledging, that if he

should chance to die before King *Henry*, his eldest Son being a degree farther off, would come behinde some of the pretenders, of whom himself had the precedence. Though, I say, he carried himself thus fair to the world, yet he clandestinely wrought with Father *Leon Henriques* a Jesuite, and Confessor to king *Henry*, and *Ferdinando Castillo*, a Dominican, and of the Kings bosom Council, to endeavor by all means possible to divert all Designs in prejudice of his Claims, and especially that *Catherine Dutches* of *Braganza* might not by *Henry* be declared to be the next Heir apparent; which he conscious of the justice of the Title, was very willing to have done.

And whilst these two Fathers prosecuted his interest there with the old, and almost doting King *Henry*, the vigilant *Phillip* provided an Army in readiness, with which he resolved to enter into *Portugal*, and with his sword make good his disputable Title, as soon as that old Kings death should give him the Warning piece to fall on.

Yet when that was given, and *Phillip* ready to march with an Army of twenty thousand men into *Portugal*, he had like to have been prevented; for Pope *Gregory the Thirteenth* pretending still his right to Dispose, or at least to Arbitrate all Difference concerning that Crown, had sent Cardinal *Riario Legat Apostolique*, with Order to dissuade the Catholick King from raising Arms, and that done, to pass into *Portugal*, and in his Holiness name, and behalf, to Arbitrate the Right between all Pretenders; which designs

designs of the Popes, this crafty Spanish Fox circumvented, for having pre-advice of it, and resolving to pursue his own intentions of assuring to himself the kingdom of *Portugal*, and yet approve himself an obedient Son of the Church, he gave order in all places where the Legat was to pass, he should be most magnificently entertained, so that by such sumptuous Treatments, the time might be dexterously protracted, and he possessed of that kingdom before the Legat arrived at Court; which was accordingly done, and the Legat returned thanks for his magnificent Entertainments, though he was displeased at the ill success of his Negotiation.

But to proceed to the maner of his possessing himself of this kingdom: No sooner did the News arrive at the Spanish Court of the death of King *Henry*, but *Ferdinand de Toledo*, Duke *D'Alva*, was commanded with an Army of twenty thousand men to march toward *Lisbon*, and in the Name and Right of his Catholick Majesty, to make Conquest of the kingdom, if he found opposition.

But all the appearance of opposition which he found, was made by *Don Antonio the Bastard* Son of *Lewis the Infante*, who having got into *Lisbon* in the Head of a tumultuary Rabble, rather than a well-formed Army, endeavored at first to make some resistance, but was soon discomfited, and the suburbs of *Lisbon* being sacrificed to satisfy the soldiers, the City was surrendered to him, whither soon after the King came,

and so by a mixt Title of Descent and Arms, took possession of the kingdom, *Anno 1510.* Katherine Duchess of Braganza being enforced to surrender to him all her interest and pretensions.

The Nobility and People of Portugal were without doubt extreamly amazed to see themselves so suddenly surprized, and made subject to a Forein Prince, and especially to a Prince of that Nation against whom they had a natural Antipathy : but finding themselves in a condition not able to make any resistance, they thought they should gain more by submitting freely to that King, than by being forced to it ; and therefore they made their humble submission, which Phillip met as it were half way, and condescended in the General Assembly of Estates to be sworn to these Articles or Capitulations following.

## I.

*That the said Phillip King of Spain, &c. should observe all the Laws, Liberties, Privileges, and Customs granted to the People by the former Kings of Portugal.*

## II.

*That the Vice-king, or Governor, should be always the Son, Brother, Uncle, or Nephew of the King, or else a Native of Portugal.*

## III.

*That all chief Offices of the Church, or State, should be bestowed upon the Natives of Portugal, and not upon strangers ; likewise the Governments of all Towns and Places.*

## IV. That

IV.  
*That all Countries now belonging to the Portugal, should so continue, to the commodity and benefit of the Nation.*

V.  
*That the Portugal Nation should be admitted to all Offices in the Kings House, as well as the Castilians.*

VI.  
*That because the King could not conveniently be always in Portugal, he should send the Prince to be bred up amongst them.*

These Articles were shut up, or concluded, with a blessing upon such kings as should observe and keep them, and a curse on those who should break or violate them. And some Authors likewise affirm, that there was another Clause added to them, signifying, *That in case (which God forbid) that the King which then was, or his Successors, should not observe this Agreement, or should procure a Dispensation for this Oath, the three States of the kingdom might freely deny subjection and obedience to the King, without being guilty, either of Perjury or Treason.*

Though these Articles were thus sworn to, and the Cardinal Albertus Archduke of Austria son to the Emperor, and Nephew to the King of Spain, appointed Vice-king of Portugal, Phillip the second durst not imperson yet leave the kingdom ; for he perceived by their murmurs and visible discontents, that their submission to him proceeded more out of fear then love, and that

as he had in a moment gained that kingdom, so he should as soon loose it; if he should but give them the least opportunity.

For that the people were highly discontented, might easily appear by their attentive listing after old prophesies, among which was one of an old Hermit who told *Alphonso* the first King of *Portugal*, of the great victory that he should obtain over the five Kings of the Moors, that he and his posterity should reign happily King of *Portugal*, but that in the sixteenth generation his line should fail, but that God at length should have mercy again upon them, and restore them.

Others had respect to a Letter written by St. *Bernard* to the same King *Alphonso*, (the original of which is reported to have been given to the *Portugal* Embassadors, by *Lewis* the Thirteenth, King of *France*, Anno 1641.) the substance of which was to this effect: That he rendred thanks to him for the Lands bestowed upon him, that in recompence thereof, God had declared unto him, that there should not fail a Native of *Portugal* to sit upon that Throne, unless for the greatness of their sins, God would chaitise them for a time; but that this time of Chaitisement should not last above sixty years.

Other Prophesies there were of this nature, and to this effect, which put the people in hopes of a Deliverance; and many of them flattered themselves that *Don Sebastian* was yet alive, and would come and deliver them; nay, so foolish were some of them, that though they believed him slain at the battel of *Alcazar* in *Barbary*, yet

yet they thought he should live again, and miraculously come to redeem them.

But that which most of all expressed the peoples Discontents, was what was publickly spoken by the mouthes of their Orators the Priests, in their Pulpits, who would ordinarily in their Sermons utter speeches much in prejudice of the Spaniards Title, and in favor of the Dutchess of *Braganza*, nor were they sparing to do so in the presence of the King himself, who would therefore often say, *That the Portuguez Clergy had made the sharpest war with him*.

Father *Lewis Alvarez* a Jesuite, preaching one day before the Vice-Roy, took his Text, *Surge, tolle Grabatum tuum, & ambula*, and turning himself to the Duke, said, Sir, the meaning of that is, *Arise, take up your pack, and be gone home*. But above all this, might the Discontents be perceived in the Noblemen's Chappels, especially in the Duke of *Braganza's*, where they were wont to sing the *Lamentations of Jeremy*, applying all the scorn and reproach of the Israelites to themselves, as *Aquam nostram pecunia bibimus*, because of the Excize put by the Spaniards upon Wine, and other necessaries: And that, *Servi Dominati sunt in nos*; and that, *Cecidit Corona Capitis nostri*, most commonly ending with this Invocation, *Recordare Domine, Quid acciderit nobis Intuere & respice opprobrium nostrum: Hæreditas nostra versa est ad alienos*.

Yet did king *Phillip* bear all these Affronts with an incomparable patience, dissembling with an admirable prudence his passion (if he had any)

any) for these Discontents; for he knew the only way to win this Nation to an obedience and complyance, must be lenity at first, what ever he intended to practice afterwards, and that he had by his exact keeping of his Word and Oath, won much upon this people, appears in that during his whole Reign, and the Reign of his Successor *Philip the Third*, who followed his fathers foot-steps, though not with that craft and dissimulation, they made no attempts, nor were inclinable to a Revolt, which the ensuing Story will evidence.

Don *Antonio* Prior of *Crato*, the base born son of *Lewis* the Infante, who had by the tumultuary Rabble, on the Death of King *Henry*, been elected King, being expulsed *Lisbon* by the Forces of the Duke *D'Alva*, fled from thence into *France*, to the protection of that *Queen*, who (in regard that her Claim was exploded both by the *Spaniard* and the *Portugal*, as an outworn Title, and injurious to all the kings of *Portugal* ever since, as unjust Possessors) had long endeavoured to excite Queen *Elizabeth* of *England* against the *Spaniard*, and to forewarn her and other Princes to beware of his increasing power, who now enriched with the addition of *Portugal*, *East-India*, and many Isles in the *Atlantique* sea, might in time overshadow all his neighbouring Princes, and therefore advising that it behoved them to think of some way to curb his Ambition betimes, and restrain his too far extending Power into some reasonable limits.

Which advice of hers, Queen *Elizabeth* easily listned

listned too, being always providently careful of her own, and her Subjects safety, fore-seeing how dangerous the over-swelling Power of that Prince would be, both to Her and her Dominions, and therefore though she then entred not into a present War with him, yet when Don *Antonio* came over to her with Recommendations from the French *Queen*, she bountifully relieved him, which she then thought she might do without offence, considering that she acknowledged him her Kinsman, descended of the Blood Royal of *England*, and of the House of *Lancaster*; nor was there ever any promise made in any League between the English and Spaniard, that the *Portugals* should not be received into *England*.

Here then Don *Antonio* resided, till (the Wars breaking forth between *Spain* and *England*) after the Spaniard had received that notable Overthrow of his *Invincible Armado*, to whose power and puissance the whole World thought *England* would have been but a morsel. Queen *Elizabeth* judging it more honorable to assail her Enemy, then again to be assailed by him, suffered a Fleet to be set forth against *Spain*, which Sir *John Norris*, and Sir *Francis Drake*, with some other private persons, to their eternal honor, rigged and set out at their own charge, requiring nothing of the *Queen* but some few Ships of War; and she granted to them, that the Ships and spoils taken should be divided amongst them. The *Hollanders* likewise to this Fleet joyned some Ships, so that the number of

of the whole Fleet was about eleven thousand Soldiers, and fifteen hundred Mariners.

With this Fleet Don *Antonio*, with some few Portugals set Sayl out of *England*, having before loaden the English with great promises of the recovery of this kingdom, assuring them that the Portuguese would be ready upon his appearance to revolt from the *Spaniard*, and that *Muley Hamet King of Morocco*, would assist him with twenty thousand men.

The first place that the English Fleet put into, was the *Groyne in Galicia*, the base town of which they easily took, but attempting the higher town were twice repulsed, and forced to raise their siege, upon advice, that the *Condé di Andrada* had gathered Forces at *Burges Bridge*, and that the *Condé di Altamira* was coming with more, purposing to besiege them in the base town, and so cut off their way to their ships; which *Norris* resolved to prevent, and therefore with a sufficient force marched against them, overthrew them, and had the slaughter of them for three miles together, and two days after having burnt and pillaged the villages, they put to sea, steering their course towards *Portugal*.

But whilst they laboured with contrary winds, plying to and fro at Sea, *Robert Earl of Essex* fell in amongst them, who being very young, had out of the heat of Military glory, hatred of the *Spaniards*, and commiseration of *Don Antonio*, declining the pleasures of the Court, and committed himself to Sea, without the knowledge, and ab-

solutely against the Queens mind, in hopes by reason of the influence he had over most of the Commanders of the Land-Forces, to be made their General.

Two days after his being joyned with them, they with much trouble arrived in *Penicha* a town of *Portugal*, which with the loss of some drowned in landing, they became masters of the Castle, being likewise immediately rendred to *Don Antonio*.

Hence the Land-forces under the Command of Sir *John Norris* marched directly, and with all possible speed towards *Lisbon*, about Sixty miles distant, *Drake* promising to follow with the Fleet by the way of the River *Tagus*. The Army being arrived at *Lixbon*, though they had before at a Council of War, determined to encamp on the East-side of the town, the better to bar succours from coming out of *Spain*, now contrary to their own resolutions, sat down before St. *Kathermes* suburbs on the West-side, where as at first they found no resistance, so they found little help, but what the prayers of some few disarmed men gave them, who now and then cried out, *God save the King Antonio*; and indeed other help they could not afford him, *Albertus Archduke of Austria* the Vice-Roy having before disarmed the *Portugals*.

The next day when the English, weary with their long march, betook themselves to their rest, the Spanish Garrison sallied out upon them, who were at first resisted by *Bret* and his Companies, till more coming up to their assistance, forced

forced the Spaniards to give back the valiant Earl of Essex, chasing them to the very gates; but the English had several Commanders of note, and no small quantity of private soldiers slain.

In sum, when they had now stayed two days before the town, and perceived that the Portugals, notwithstanding the great brags and fair promises of Don Antonio, did not at all incline to a Revolt, and that no advice came of any assistance from Muley Hamet King of Morocco; but that instead of them, fresh Forces flocked in great numbers from the East parts into the City, whilst their Army was lessened by a violent sickness, their Provision and Ammunition failed, and their great Guns for battery arrived not, they raysed their siege, and took their way towards Cascais, a small town at the mouth of the river, the Spaniards following them at a distance, but not ever daring to fall into their Rear. The town of Cascais they took, blew up the Castle, and so, notwithstanding all the intreaties of Don Antonio, set Sail for England, firing in their way Vigo a Port-town deserted of its inhabitants.

This and some small bustles with one or two Counterfeit Sebastians not worth mentioning, were the onely storms, that hapned in this kingdom during the reigns of Phillip the second, and third; for they keeping their words in most things, though some of their privileges they infringed, had almost brought the people to a willingness to be their slaves, whereas Phillip the fourth committing the whole charge of the Govern-

vernment to Count Olivares, (who though without doubt an able Statesman, yet would seem to have a way in policy by himself, which no body else could understand the reasons of) lost the whole kingdom, and all its Territories.

For such was the new rigorous ways which he would prescribe in the Government of Catalonia and Portugal, both people very tender of their Priviledges, the least breach of which should have been seconded by a potent Force to have suppressed them, in case they should attempt an Insurrection, when in stead of having such power in readiness, the Catalonians had rather opportunity given them to rebel, and spurs to provoke them to make use of the opportunity; for some soldiers being scatteringly quartered among them, but too few to curb them, they looked upon that as a greater intrenchment upon their Liberties than any before, and a design utterly to enslave them: wherefore converting their patience into fury, they took Arms, massacred those soldiers, slew their Viceroy, and put themselves under the French Protection.

This Revolt of the Catalonians was a president to the Portugals, who had extreamly suffered under the breach of their Priviledges: for contrary to the second Article sworn to by King Phillip the Second, which said, *That the Viceroy or Governor, should be either Son, Brother, Uncle, or Nephew to the King of Spain*: The Infanta Margarita di Mantoua, who had no relation at all to the kings of Castile, was made Governess, which they might, and perhaps would have born,

had they not been incensed by a more feeling injury Anno. 1636. when the Tax of a fifth part was imposed upon all the Subjects of that kingdom; an intollerable grievance, and thought to insufferable by the Southern parts of the Nation, that they rose in Arms to oppose it, and had set the whole kingdom in a combustion, had it not been timely quenched by the timely care and industry of the then Governess, the Infanta Margarita of Mantoua.

Yet this small stir gave an Item to the Court of Spain, of the readiness of the people to revolt, which made Olivarez endeavor by all ways possible to cut off the means of their being able to do, but whilst he endeavored to prevent them, he gave them the means to do it, though he failed not to make use of those courses which in probability might ensure that kingdom; the chief of which was, the endeavoring to allure from thence the Duke of Braganza, whom the people of Portugal looked upon as the person who of right ought to be their king, and who was the onely Native of the kingdom who might restore again the Line of Alphonso; besides, he was a Prince, who for Power, Riches, and Number of Tenants, not onely exceeded all the Nobles of Portugal, but even of Spain it self.

And indeed the Duke of Braganza was one of the most glorious Subjects in Europe, being allied to most Kings in Christendom; which made the Kings of Spain, though they were Competitors for the Crown of Portugal, treat this Family with more honor than any other of his

his Grandees, receiving them almost with as much respect, as if they were Sovereign Princes; which appeared in Philip the Second, who most of all desired to abase this Family, yet would always when the Duke of Braganza came to visit him, meet him in the middle of the room, and not permitting him to kiss his hand, seat him with himself under the Canopy of Estate.

To draw him therefore out of that kingdom, Olivarez first politickly offered him the Government of Milan, a place of great trust and honor, but he modestly refused it, as not in a condition at that present to undertake so great a Command, and indeed expressing an unwillingness to go out of Portugal.

But his unwillingness to go from thence, made the king of Spain, and Count Olivarez the more willing to draw him from thence, it was therefore given out, That the king himself was resolved to go in person to reduce the revolted Catalonians, and that therefore all the Nobility should be in a readiness in four moneths time to attend his Majesty in that Expedition. But the Duke of Braganza being suspicious of the Spaniards, because he knew himself suspected by them, and likely to be whilst the Portugueses so much affected him, to assure himself of the ones love, and to avoid, if possible, the others suspect, retires himself to his Countrey-house at Villa Vittiosa, and there follows his sports of Hunting, &c. not at all regarding matters of State, withal sending

ing an Excuse to Count *Olivarez* that his affairs at present were in so low and mean a condition, that he could not appear to attend his Majesty in that pomp and splendor that became a Person of his quality, and that therefore he should do his Majesty more service in staying at home, when the other Nobles were abroad, than he could possibly do by attending him.

This Plot thus failing, made the Court of *Spain* more suspicious of the Duke than ever before; Count *Olivarez* therefore resolves to employ his utmost art of dissimulation to entrap him, which he sets upon by a fetch so far about, that to the eye of reason it might put the Duke into ambitious thoughts of endeavoring to assume his Throne, and in a way to accomplish those thoughts, rather than any way prejudice him; but it appeared afterwards that *Olivarez* design in so far trusting the Duke, was onely because the Duke should trust him.

In answer to *Braganza's* Letter of Excuse, the *Conde* assures him that his Majesty was very well satisfied with his reasons of not attending him in the intended Expedition against *Catalonia*, and that he was very sensible of his good inclinations to his service; That for his own part, he was verry sorry that his affairs were in so low a condition, for he could not but commiserate his interest as his own. That his Majesty, to let him know how great confidence he reposed in his fidelity, had appointed him General of the *Militia* of that kingdom, and had for his present supply sent him Sixty thousand Crowns, leaving

ving it to his choice to reside in what place near *Lisbon* he pleased.

This strange confidence put in the Duke by the king of *Spain*, much amazed the greatest Politicians, who thought it reasonable that the Spaniard should have permitted the Duke still to have kept retired in the Countrey, rather than have given him such a Command, and called him to *Lisbon* into the continual view of the people, who looking upon him as the Heir of that House which had been ever represented to have the onely right to the Crown, might easily be enflamed with a desire to have a king of their own.

And these things was the Princess of *Mantua* very sensible of, and therefore continually solicited the King to know his reason, or to desire him to remove those apparent opportunities which he had given the Duke of *Braganza* to effect a Revolt. But she not onely received intricate and enigmatical Answers from the King and Duke *D'Olivarez*, but likewise had the former actions seconded with one, which made her of opinion that his Catholick Majesty had a mind to toss the kingdom into *Braganza's* hands whether he would or no; for on a sudden, without any notice given to her, all the Spanish Garrison in St. Johns Castle, which commanded the City of *Lisbon*, and indeed upon the strength of which the whole safety and security of the kingdom depended, were suddenly drawn forth, and the Castle left to the disposure of Don *John* of *Braganza*.

But this was the last act of Count Olivarez confidence in the Duke ; for by trusting him so much, he now thought that he could not but reciprocally repose confidence in him; and therefore next Summer *Anno 1640.* he again by Letters sollicites him to leave *Portugal*, and come to *Madrid*, first telling him, that his Catholick Majesty gave him many thanks, and greatly applauded his Loyalty in the Exercise of the Office of General, and was very sensible of the good effects which his Authority had wrought over the *Portugals*: Next he represented unto him the present declining condition of the Spanish Monarchy, not onely by reason of the disorders in *Flanders* and *Italy*, and the preparations of the *Turk*, but more especially for that their most potent Enemies the *French*, were now in assistance of the revolted *Catalonians*, entred into *Spain*: That it highly concerned his Catholick Majesty to drive these out of his Territories, which could not be effected but by a very powerful Force; that he being one of the prime Grandees of the Kingdom, might by his presence in the Head of a good number of his Tenants, encourage others to a suitable assistance: That to that purpose his Catholick Majesty expected him every moment, having designed for him great Honors, Priviledges and Dignities, suitable to his merit.

But as cunning an Angler as Olivarez was, yet he failed of his mark, the bait would not yet hook in the Fish; for though the Duke of *Braganza* was accounted no very great Politician,

yet

yet his own safety taught him to know that all these Trusts, and fair promises were but gilded Allurments to draw him to his destruction; Having therefore supplied the King with a considerable number of his Tenants and friends, he found excuses for his own not going in person; and to take off all suspicion of jealousy or thoughts, that he had any design against the State, he retired again to his country house. Thus did these two great personages, by craft and dissimulation endeavour to supplant each other, onely the one strove the others destruction; the other onely studied his own safety and preservation:

During all these passages, the Vice-Queen *Margarita of Mantoua* was very vigilant in her Government, & foreseeing what in reason might be the issue of these proceedings, wrote very importunately to the king, assuring him, that if it were not suddenly prevented, the kingdom would infallibly be lost. To which his Majesty returned her no answer: and Olivarez in his (slighting her judgement, as fitter to govern a private house then a kingdom,) desired her, that if her Capacity would not reach to the height and drift of those mysteries of State, yet that her wisdom would prompt her not to discover them.

Yet without doubt Olivarez was inwardly perplexed to see all his plots thus fail, and foul means he durst not openly attempt, such was both the Dukes potency, and the great love the people bore him, he therefore at last has recourse to

to treachery, and to that intent gives secret advice to *Don Lopez d'Offis*, and *Don Antonio D'Orguendo*, that when they had relieved *Flanders* with men and mony, they should with the whole Fleet put into *Portugal*, and then as soon as the Duke should according to the duty of his new place and office come aboard, they should immediately set Sail, and bring him away to *Callis*; but this plot was by a strange divine Providence prevented, for that Fleet was totally routed by the *Hollanders* upon the Coast of *England*.

## JOHN the IV. The One and twentieth KING of PORTUGAL.

**N**OW was the time come wherein, according to St. Bernards prophecy, the kingdom of *Portugal* was to be released from the tyranny of strangers, and restored again to the Government of a Native King, to which all things seemed so well to quadrate, that we cannot imagine there was less then a divine hand in it; for though (all Plots failing against the Duke of *Braganza*,) the Spaniards beginning to fear somewhat, drew out as many of the Native soldiers out of the kingdom as conveniently they could,

could, thinking thereby to lessen the ill humors which began now to appear, yet they did thereby onely the more stir up and enflame those discontents which were taken at *Vasconcellos* managing all Affairs of State.

For although the most Illustrious *Infanta Margarita of Mantua* was a Princess of great judgement and knowledge in State-affairs, yet she permitted her self to be so much over-ruled by *Vasconcellos* Secretary of State, or at least was so much over-ruled by him, whether she would or no, that he either by some secret consent of his Catholick Majesty, or led on by his own ambitious spirit, confiding in the great favour he had at Court, never permitted the *Infanta* to enjoy other then the title of Vice-Queen.

And insufferable was the Government of *Vasconcellos* to the *Portugesses*, who as much hated his obscure birth, as they did his evil Customs: he was a man wholly composed of pride, cruelty, and avarice, that knew no moderation but in excesses: small lapses were by him made capital crimes, chastising with all severity those whom he did, but suppose dissatisfied with his Government; And exercising with all rigor the *Spanish Inquisition*, punished not onely the actions, but the very thoughts of men. The infringing of the greatest privileges of the *Portugal* Nation seemed to him but a trifle; which continued oppressions, in the end so exasperated the whole people, that animated by the knowledge of their own strength, by the many diversions of the *Spanish Nation*, by the late example of the *Catalonians*,

talonians, and incited by the absolute ruine which they saw hung over their heads, whilst six thousand of them were yearly listed and forced to serve the *Spaniard* in his forreign wars, they resolved to loose his yoke from off their Necks, and to disclaim his obedience, by the election of a King of their own.

Some have been of opinion, that this conspiracy was at least of ten years standing, agreed and assented to by most of the Grandees of *Portugal*: I dare not affirm it, nor deny it; for such great actions of State do resemble lightning, which once past leave but the greater darkness: the Air of State-mysteries is not to be flown in by less then Eagles, I shall therefore omit to search into so great a Privacy, and only recount the publique action.

On Saturday the first of February, Anno 1640. (and Saturday's have been often observed to be propitious to the *Portugal* Nation,) all the Nobility of the Kingdom, led on by the Marquesses of *Ferrera*, & the Count of *Vimioso*, took Arms, and accompanied with a great multitude of the inhabitants of *Lisbon*, and some *Portuguese* soldiers came to the Castle, which situate in the middest of *Lisbon*, serves both for a Palace and a Castle: this was the residence of the Vice-Queen, and hither assembled all the Magistrates for Governing of the Kingdom, the guards which were two Companies of *Spaniards* and two of high *Dutch*, either before gained by secret intelligence, or frigated with the great numbers of the *Portugals*, or desire of Novelty,

or

or else perhaps unwilling to make resistance against those to whom they were most of them joyned by friendship or marriage, without the least opposition, abandoning their post, gave them free admittance.

Whilst these things had happened, the Secretary *Vasconcellos* was in the Chambers of his Office (upon some reasons he hid by the Discontents of the people, to suspect an Insurrection) at that instant writing into *Spain*, of the Alienation of the mindes of the Nobility from the Spanish Government, and earnestly pressing that some rigorous Resolution might be taken to prevent it; which Letters afterwards taken, did sufficiently demonstrate his ill will to the *Portuguese* Nation.

Whilst he was thus busied, the confused noise of the Soldiers pierced his ears, at which wondering not so much at the tumult, as at what should be the cause of it, being accompanied onely with a Dutch man, and another of the Guard, he would have gone down, but was hindred by the *Portugals*, who came running up, crying, *Kill the Traitor, Kill the enemy of our Blood*; whereupon not knowing where to save himself, he fled, with those two accompanying him, into an inner chamber, and there with his fword in his hand, accompanied and assisted by those two that were with him, disposed himself to sell his Life at the dearest rate he could: but his valor stood him in no stead, for those two who endeavored to defend him, being slain with two Musquet-shot, he seeing it vain to defend him-

himself there longer, leapt desperately out of the window, rather to seek his death, than out of any hopes to save his life; for no sooner was he down, but numberless swords were embrued in his blood, the very women and children running to tear in pieces his dead body, with the same alacrity as he used to torment them, when alive.

In the mean time the Marquess of *Ferrera* was gone to secure the Vice-Queen, whom having committed to the Guard of two hundred Musquerteers, he calls a Council, and in a short Discourse sets forth the miseries the kingdom had endured whilst it lay subjeet to the Spanish Government, who had sought no other end but their destruction: Then putting them in minde of the Valor and Merits of their Nation, he exhorts them to condescend to the Election of a New King, nominating to them the Duke of *Braganza*, as the most worthy of the Crown, not so much for his Power, Riches, or the greatness of his House, as because the kingdom was his indubitable Right; he being the onely Person left of that Stock, which for so many years had gloriously governed *Portugal*.

A long Discourse was superfluous to those who were before perswaded. A publick shout interrupted the Marqueses Speech, all of them crying with a loud voice, *That they would have John Duke of Braganza for their King*. In the whole multitude there was not a face, much less a voice that did gainsay this general Vote; either because they did all really rejoice to see that

that they should again have a king of their own Nation, or because none could without danger oppose themselves to the torrent of so a publick Will.

The Duke was at this time at his Countrey-house at *Villa Vitiosa*, whether by accident, or because he would always have had occasion to excuse himself, if the business should not have succeeded, I cannot guess: but by reason of his absence they thought fit to make choice of two Gouverhors, whom, to avoid the pretences of others, they nominated to be the Archbishops of *Lisbon* and *Braganza*.

These began immediately to exercise their Command, and were obeyed with so much quiet, that in all that great and populous City of *Lisbon* there was none slain, but onely those before-mentioned; the prisons were opened nor was there any that suffered any wrong, either in their goods or life: All the Shops were opened as if there had not happened any Change of Government.

Onely the house of *Vasconcellos* was sackt, with so much anger and despite, that they did not pardon the very Doors and Windows; nay, such was the fury of the people, that had they not been hindred by the soldiers of the Guard, they had levelled it with the ground. As for his carcase, it suffered all those disgraces which a people wronged both in their liberties and estates, could inflict: they ran like mad men to express living sentiments of Revenge upon his dead and senseless Corpse, vaunting who could invent the newest

newest ways of disgrace and scorn, till at length almost wearied with their inhumane sport, they left it in the street so mangled, that it did not seem to have the least resemblance of a man; from whence it was the next day carried by the Fraternity *della misericordia*, and thrown into the Burying-place of the Moors.

The Marques of *Alemquer*, after he had by command from the Governor assured the strongest posts of the City, sent several Soldiers into the streets, crying, *Long live King John the Fourth*; which the people hearing, distracted as it were with very joy, leaving their Trades, ran up and down proclaiming him with voices of *Fubilee*, the greatest part through excess of passion, not being able to refrain from tears.

The Messengers did not run, but flie to the Duke of *Braganza*, to give him notice of his promotion to the Crown: The first arrived on Sunday morning before day; he feigned a great alteration at this Advice, whereupon some have presumed to say, that he had not any knowledge of the Design. He seemed at first not to believe it, but told the Messengers, that though he might have desert, and a spirit fit for the Crown of *Portugal*, yet he had neither will nor ambition to desire. That his enemies wronged him, by tempting him with Stratagems as far from his Genius, as his Faith. But at the arrival of the Count of *Monte Santo*, who came to accompany him to *Lisbon*, he seemed of another minde; and having been with him in private discourse for the space of about two hours, without any further

ther delay, then what the relating the busyness to his Wife, and to the Prince his son, made, he departed with the Count from *Villa Vizosa*, accompanied with about five hundred persons.

Yet others there be that affirm, that he was not onely acquainted with the design of the Revolt, but of Council about it, and that some time before the Nobility having had a private Meeting at *Lisbon*, it was at first propounded, That they should reduce the kingdom into the form of a Commonwealth; but that not being approved of by the major part, the Archbishop of *Lisbon* stood up, and in a most eloquent Speech having laid before them the miseries they had endured under the Spanish yoke, recommended unto them *John Duke of Braganza*, as the indubitable Heir of the Crown, and their rightful Soverign.

This Motion needed not to be seconded with many Arguments to induce a general Consent, they all most willingly assented to it, and concluded to send *Gaston Cotigno*, a man of a fluent and voluble tongue, to acquaint the Duke with their intentions, and to perswade him to accept the Crown, and free his Countrey.

*Gaston* being arrived, with many well-coucht words acquaints him, That there was now a pregnant opportunity offered to recover the indubitable right of his Ancestors to the Crown of *Portugal*: That the Nobility and Clergy were wholly inclined to redeem themselves from the tyranny of the *Castilians*, by securing the Crown upon his head: That the universal odium of the whole

whole people to the Spanish Government, the present low condition of the House of Austria, distracted on every side with War; the assured Assistance that France and other Nations, emulating the greatness of Spain, would lend, were as so many Motives to perswade them not to let slip so fair an opportunity to regain their liberty: That if he by refusal, should be the sole enemy to his Countreys freedom, they would effect it themselves, and reduce it into a Commonwealth; with many other Arguments used he, which his love to the House of Braganza, his hatred to the Castilians, or his own ingenuity prompted to him.

The Duke's amazement permitted him not to return a sudden Answer: but after a little pause, he replied, That he was highly obliged both to him and all the Nobility, for their affections to him, but that this was a Business required great deliberation: That there was no Medium between a Throne and a Chair of Execution, that therefore he would first advise with himself, and not rashly attempt so hazardous a business.

He therefore communicates the whole business to his Dutchess *Donna Lucia*, sister to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, a woman of a noble, heroick, and masculine Spirit, with her he consults whether he were best accept of the Propositions of the Nobility, or to prevent all hazards go to Madrid: and being anxious what course to take, his wife nobly told him: *My friend, if thou goest to Madrid, thou dost incurre the danger of loosing thy life; and if thou acceptest the Crown,* thou

*thou dost no more: consider then whether it be not better to dye nobly at home, than basely abroad.*

These words of his Ladies (say some) animatet him to a resolution to accept the Crown; so he returned *Gaston* in answer, That he would conform himself to the councels of the Nobility, resolving to live and run all hazards whatever with them, for the regaining of his countriers liberty.

In the mean time the Marques of Ferreira used his utmost endeavors for the reducing of those Castles which still heldout for his Catholique Majesty. The first day the Castle of Colline was rendred, which for its situation was judged in expugnable, yet the Captain of it no sooner saw it besieged, but moved either with Gold or fear, he delivered it up on Articles. The tower of Belem, and that *De la Cabera* were suddenly surprized before they within had any notice of what was done; The strong Fortress of Saint Giuliano, a modern Fortification, and built to defend the mouth of the river, was ready to surrender, when a *Castellane*, who was there a prisoner, and under sentence of death, for the surrendry of a Fort in Brazile, shut out the captain, who was gone to parly with the Portugeses, and resolved to defend it many days: he might have held it out the siege, but finding neither ammunition nor provision, consumed, as was believed, on purpose by the Captain, who unwilling to have the blot of a Traytor cast upon him, for so suddain a delivery, thought it fitter to be forced by necessity to open the gates to the Marques.

After the surrendry of Fort *San Giuliano*, the Marques of *Ferreira* in the name of the King, gave the Sacrament of Fidelity, or an Oath of Allegiance to all the Orders, to wit, to the Clergy, Nobility and Commons, which was received with so much readiness, that had not the Marques seen the necessary orders observed, the people had run into certain inconveniences, so much they strived to prevent one another in willingness to perform this duty.

On Thursday the sixth of *February*, His Majesty made his entrance into *Lisbon*, with all these applauses that a beloved King can expect from his most loving Subjects. The rich Liveries given by the Nobles, the Triumphal Arches, the Streets hung with Tapestry, the multitudes of the people flocking to see him, and the excellent Fire-works, (which were so many that a Spaniard cryed out, *Es posible que se quita un Reyno a el Rey D Felipe, con solas Luminarias & vivas fi mas exercies in Poder, Gran senal y efecto sin Duda del Brazo de dios todo Poderoso!*) Is it possible that King *Phillip* should be deprived of a Kingdom, with onely lights and Fire-works without a powerful Army! certainly this is an evident token that 'tis the Almighty hand of God,) were the least demonstrations of that Cities love and joy: so great was the concourse of those that flocked to see their new king, that though his Majesty entred into the City by Noon, he could not through the throng arrive at the Palace till two hours after Sun-set: curiosity and love which usually have the force to stir up all affections,

made

madethis people flock so fast to the sight of their Prince. And because it is prudence in a publique joy, to accomodate ones self to the will of the most, even those who either for envy, or some other cause, hated the house of *Braganza*, did not cease to make some demonstration of reverence and mirth, and by how much the more they thought themselves observed, by so much the more they strove to seem other then they were.

His Majesty being arrived at the Palace, instead of reposing himself, addicted himself wholly to consult about carrying on the war; knowing well that onely labour produces true rest. The first consultations were concerning the expugnation of the Tower of *St. John*, which of all the Ports in the kingdom only held out for the Catholick King. To reduce this Cittadel, the Marques of *Ferreira* was sent in person with a numerous Army, though for the most part tumultuary, and ill ordered; but what they wanted in discipline they supplyed in affection, not refusing to engage themselves in the extreamest dangers: for two days the Marques found strong resistance, but on the third day it yeilded, as it is supposed, forced rather by bullets of Gold, then of Iron. *Don Antonio de Mascareendas*, with a Portuguese garrison was appointed commander of this Fortress, which he very diligently repaired, not onely of the damages now received by Battery, but with other necessary fortifications, to bring it to greater perfection.

The Kingdom thus suddenly reduced to the devotion of *King John the fourth*, the several Gover-

Governors were commanded to their Countries to levy Forces, who listed the inhabitants indifferently from the age of Eighteen to Sixty; in whom they found so much disposition, that many offered their estates, and their lives, and would follow the Colours, although they had licence to depart.

On the 25 of the same month, followed the Coronation of His Majesty, accompanied with all those applauses and demonstrations of joy, which could proceed from a people of infinite Riches, who weary of the Command of Strangers, were consequently ambitious of a King of their own Nation.

In the publique Place before the Palace upon a most sumptuous Theater, was erected a great Stage, and upon that a less, upon the top of which but three steps higher, stood a Chair of State under a Canopy, all covered over with Cloth of Gold. About noon His Majesty came forth of his Palace Royal in a Suite of Chesnut coloured Velvet embroidered with Gold, and buttons richly set with Diamonds: about his neck was a Collar of great vallue, whereunto hung the badge of the chief Order of Knight-hood, called *El Ordine di Christo*. He was girded with a gilt Sword, his Robe was Cloth of Gold lined with white wrought with Gold and flowers, the Sword was born before him by *Don Francisco De Alello* Marquis of Ferreira, High Constable of the Kingdom; and before him was the Kings Banner displayed by *Fernando Telles de Meneses* Earl Marshal, before him went *D. Manrique De Sil-*

va,

*va, Marquess of Gouvea*, Steward of the Kings Household, and so in order his Nobles and Grandees of the Realm one before another, before all went *Portugal King at Arms*, with the Heralds Purse-vants, &c.

His Majesty being ascended the Stage, and having placed himself in the Chair of Estate, had the Crown set upon his Head, and the Scepter delivered to him, with the accustomed Ceremonies by the Archbishop of Lisbon; which done, he spoke to His Majesty to this effect.

*Behold, O most Sacred Majesty, these your Subjects who do more rejoyce to see this day, than of all the days of their lives: They rejoice to see the Crown of Portugal, returned into its Ancient stock, they rejoice to have found a Father who will govern them like Children, not Tyrannize over them like slaves. They here, Great SIR, offer their estates, their lives, and oblige themselves to run through all the accidents of fortunes, to establish that Crown upon your Head, which now with so much devotion, with so much readiness they have placed upon it. They cannot sufficiently express their affections to Your Majesty; could they bring their hearts, and lay them down at your Majesties feet, they would not refuse to do it, so sure are they that they have found a King all goodness, all love, who will not let slip any means for the Establishing of the Crown, for the quiet of His Subjects, for augmenting his Dominions, and for the conservation of those privileges which have been written with the blood of our progenitors: Be your Majesty graciously pleased to accept this common resentment expressed*

pressed by my mouth, there being nothing that more comforts the mindes of good Subjects, than the pleasing of their Prince.

The good old Prelate spoke these words with so much feeling, that the tears of his eyes testified the affection of his heart.

To this speech of the Archbishops, His Majesty returned answer, in expressions equal to his love and greatness : That the weight of the Scepter, and subjection to the Crown, were things always dissonant to his Genius ; That he had of late years given them sufficient testimony of it, whilst they were not more affectionate in offering, then he was ready to deny the taking upon him the weight of the Kingdom. That his now condescending to their desire, was onely to provide for the kingdom, which had been acquired, and agrandized with the blood of his Predecessors, and to take it from the hands of those, who besides their unjustly possessing it, had rendred themselves unworthy of it, by endeavouring by all means to ruine it: in sum, he concluded with thanks for their love, offering himself ready to adventure his heath, and life, for their preservation, the redeeming them from slavery, and maintaining of their priviledges.

This short discourse ended, His Majesty went to the great Church in the same order as before, where being set in a Chair of Estate, raised upon a Stage for that purpose, with a Christal Scepter in his right hand, at which stood the Lord Constable, and behind him the Lord Chamberlain,

berlain, there was placed before him a Table Covered with Cloth of Gold, and a Cushion thereon, upon the Cushion lay a Gold Crucifix and a Messal. Here the Archbishops of Lisbon and Braga, administered the ensuing Oath to the King.

**W**e swear and promise by the grace of God, to rule and govern you well, and justly, and to administer justice as far as humane frailty will permit, to maintain unto you your Customs, Priviledges, and liberties, granted unto you by the Kings our Predecessors. So God help us God, and this his holy Gospel.

This Oath being administered, the three Estates, to wit, the Clergy, Nobility, and Commons, took the following Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty, one for every one of the Estates, pronouncing these words.

**I** swear by this holy Gospel of God, touching corporally with my hand, That I receive for our King and lawful Sovereign, the High and Mighty King Don John the fourth, our Sovereign, and do homage unto him, according to the use and custom of his Kingdoms.

This, and the Ceremonies attendant ended, his Majesty, accompanied with all his Nobles, returned to his Palace, whether notwithstanding it was a very great rain, all the Grandees went bare-headed, where there was a most sumptuous Banquet prepared, but his Majesty gave himself wholly to consult of preparations for the War,

War, shewing thereby that Kings in their greatest felicity and delights, should not forget affairs of State, and taking care for the preservation of their Subjects.

But amongst debates of the War abroad, there happened one of an affair neer home, concerning the placing or displacing Officers of State; and because His Majesty knew that the charge of such Officers, must needs be with the resentment of many, and that there is nothing more alienates the minds of men, than to see themselves undeservedly deprived of their honors, he took away onely the places of two, to wit, that of the *Providitore* of the Custom-house, because he was Son in Law to *Diego Soarez*, and brother in Law to *Vasconfellos* the late deservedly slain Secretary; and that of the Count of *Castanbie*, who was President of the *Tribunal*, or Court of Conscience, because he was too much interessed with His Catholick Majesty.

As for the Infanta *Margarita di Mantoua*, late Vice-Queen, and the Marques *Della Puebla* kinsman to *Olivarez*, the Castle called *Pasos de Angiobregas*, was assigned them, with fourteen thousand Crowns a year for maintenance. An honorable prison it was, nor could they desire any thing but liberty, which shew'd a great nobleness of minde in King *John*: but Princes always do like Princes, and much it demonstrates the Magnanimity of the mind, to honor our enemies, though they be our prisoners.

Nor must we here forget the magnanimous, and courageous Carriage of the Duchess of

*Mantoua*

*Mantoua* late Vice-Queen; during these confusions and distractions, for King *John* sending to ascertain her; that she should want none of those civilities that were suitable to a Princess of her high birth, provided she would forbear all discourse and practises which might infuse into any an ill opinion of his present Government. She returned thanks to the Duke, (for she would not stile him King) for his complement: but withal fell into a grave Exhortation to those Nobles that carried the message, telling them, *That they should lay aside all vain hopes, and not cozen themselves, but return to their old Allegiance, according as they were obliged by Oath, which if they did, she doubted not to finde them all pardon.*

The rest of the *Castilians* of Authority were confined in the Castle, and all the souldiers took the *Portuguese* pay, either because they believed doing so, to be most for their interest, or else because being most of them linkt in parrage with the *Portugusses*, they believed the *Portugal* interest to be their own.

Shortly after *Lucia*, now Queen of *Portugal*, Sister to the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, with her Son the Prince *Theodosio* arrived at *Lisbon*, who were received with all imaginable expressions of joy: the Queen was soon after solemnly crowned, and the Prince installed, at whose installation, the Nobles and Grandees of the Realm, took to him the following Oath.

**W**e acknowledge, and receive for our true and natural Prince, the high and excellent

*Ient*

lent Prince D. Theodosio, as Son, Heir, and Successor of our Sovereign Lord the King; and as his true and natural Subjects, we do him homage in the hands of the King, and after the death of our true and natural King and Sovereign of these Kingdomes of Portugal and Algarve, and beyond Sea in Africa, Lord of Guiana; of the Conquests, Navigations, and Commerce in Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, India, &c. we will obey his Commands and Decrees in all, and through all, both high and low: we will make War and maintain Peace with all those that His Highness shall Command us: And all this we swear to God upon the holy Cross, and the holy Gospel.

These Ceremonies performed withal fitting solemnity, the King, to show that the good of His Subjects was his onely care, called an Assembly of the three Estates of the Kingdom, who being convened, and the King seated in His Royal Throne, Don Emanuel D' Acugna Bishop of Elvas made a Speech to them, to the following purpose.

**T**hat one of the first laws of nature was, the uniting of men together, from whence Cities and Kingdoms had their Original, and by which they after defended themselves in War, and maintained themselves in Peace; That for that cause His Majesty had called this assembly to consult for the better service of God, defence in War, and Government in Peace: That there could be no service of God without union of Religion, no defence without union amongst men, no Regular Government without union of Councils: That His Majesty did expect

expect to be informed by his loyal Subjects what was for the good of the State; That they were to render thanks to the Almighty, who had given them a king that would govern them by known Laws; That his Majesty did not esteem those Tributes lawfull that were paid with tears, and therefore did from that present, take off from His Subjects all Tributes that had been imposed by the Kings of Castile, because His Majesty would not Reign over their goods, nor over their heads, nor over their priviledges, but over their hearts, hoping that they would find out a sweet expedient, to defend their country against their potent enemy, who threatned to make them all slaves, and to destroy, and to annihilate their Nation. That they would therefore, considering His Majesties goodness and their own honor, manifest at once unto the world, That as never Subjects had such a gracious King, so never King had such loyal Subjects.

The Bishop having ended his Speech, the most ancient Officer of the Chamber of Lisbon, stood up, & in the name of all the three Estates, (who stood up likewise,) returned humble thankes to His Majesty, for this gracious bounty, heartily professing that they did not onely offer up their goods, but their lives to His Majesties service, earnestly intreating His Majesty to dispose both of the one and the other, as he pleased. And to manifest that their hearts and their mouths concorded in this free offer of themselves to His Majesty, they presently voted that two Millions should be immediately raised by the Kingdom: but His Majesty wisely and politickly

politickly declined the imposing of a Tax upon his subjects, chusing rather to accept of their benevolence; which made every one strive who should offer most; so in stead of the two Millions, there was in short time brought into the Treasury four Millions of Gold.

Nor was this money intended by them, nor employed to any other use then to maintain the *Grandezza* and Splendor of the King and kingdom, there being no need of money for the payment of Soldiers, every one offering to serve freely, and at their own charge, against their vow'd enemies the *Castilians*.

But let us for some time leave the Assembly sitting, and give an account how this action was resented into the *Spanish* Court: Most mens minds were struck with consternation, but Olivares came smiling to the King, saying; Sir, I pray give me las Albricias to han sel the good news, for now you are more absolute King of Portugal then ever, for the people have forfeited all their Priviledges by this Rebellion, besides the Estate of the Duke of Braganza, with all his Complices are yours, by right of confiscation, so that you have enough to distribute among your loyal subjects by way of reward. But however Olivares seemed thus to dissemble his passion; it was believed that this news struck deeper into him then any.

The King of Spain upon the first news of the Proclamation of King John, sent a Letter to him to this purpose:

Cousin

**C**ousin and Duke: Some odd news are brought me lately, which I esteem but folly, considering the proof I have had of the fidelity of your House, give me advertisement accordingly, because I ought to expect it from you, and hazard not the esteem I make of your self to the fury of a mutinous Rabble, but let your wisdom comport you so, that your person may escape the danger, my Council will advise you farther; so God guard you.

Your Cousin and King.

To this Letter his Majesty of Portugal returned answer:

**M**Y Cousin: My kingdom desiring its Natural King, and my Subjects being oppressed with Taxes, and new Impositions, have executed, without opposition, that which they had often designed, by giving me possession of a kingdom which appertains to me; wherefore if any will go about to take it from me, I will seek Justice in my Arms: God preserve your Majesty.

**DON JOHN the IV.**

King of Portugal.

Thus was this kingdom utterly lost to the Spanish Monarchy, and not onely it, but with it all that they enjoyed by that kingdom in the East-Indies, the *Tercera Islands*, and other Islands in

in the Atlantick Sea, the kingdom of *Algarve*, *Brazile*, together with all they had in *Africa*, except the Town of *Cexta*, which was the whole remained to the Spanish Nation of all those great Dominions.

But that all men might know the greatness of their loss, and what the Crown of *Portugal* enjoys abroad, take here a brief narration:

First, those Islands of the *Tercera*, *Madera*, and *St. Michael*, so long time possessed by the *Portugal* Nation, which though inconsiderable to their other Dominions, yet deserve to be mentioned; next those many strong places of which they have made themselves masters in *Africa*, as in *Guiana*, in the kingdoms of *Congo* and *Angola*, the great Island of *St. Laurence*, of *Soffola* and *Mozambique*: on the continent thence passing the mouth of the Red Sea, they have settled a Trade with *Socatra* and *Cataite*; thence passing the Bay of *Persia*, to the mouth of the River *Indus*, they subdued *Calcout*, *Cœrim*, &c. the Island of *Goa*, *Giant*, *Daman*, &c. thence toward the River *Ganges*, they possessed *Ceilam*, *Malacca*, *Sumatra*, *Solon*, *Eavanica*, &c. Thence farther they were entred into the kingdom of *Pegu*, *Ointo* *Java-maior*, and *Minor*, into the kingdom of *China* where they fortified *Macoa*: In sum, the Kingdoms, Provinces, Islands, and Cities, that the *Portugal* Nation had conquered, and were possessed of abroad, may in some measure be compared to the Antient *Roman* Empire; nor was their ya-

the

the War they made with the King of *Cambaia*, who for puissance and Military courage, or numbers of men of War, did exceed *Xerxes*, *Darius*, or *Pyrrhus*; the battels they had with *Ismalucco*, and *Idaliam* in the kingdom of *Decam*, both equal to mighty Kings and their Armies, consisting of the best Warriors of the East; the War they have waged with the *Moors* of *Malacca*, *Sumatra*, and *Molucco*, as also with the Kings of *Bengala*, *Peng*, and *Siam*, &c. with many other formidable powers. Many of those places most certain it is, were lost while the Catholique King had possession of *Portugal*; but with it he likewise lost, and King *John* the IV. had possession of above fifty Towns and Forts accounted impregnable, such were, *Mozambique*, *Cuama*, *Monomotasca*, *Mombaza*, *Masiala*, *Dui*, *Damam*, *Bazaine*, *Chiaul*, *Onor*, *Barcelor*, *Mangalor*, *Cananor*, *Cranganor*, *Cochim Conlan*, *Negapatan*, *Meliapor*, the Isle of *Ceilam*, the kingdom of *Fafanapalan*, the Cities of *Manas*, and *Nombrede Jesu*; then more Northward, *Azirim*, *Danue Agazim*, *Maim Trapor*, and many other places, in all which were maintained Governors and Soldiers, and a Vice-Roy, residing at *Goa*, with Courts of Justice, &c. hither many Kings of the East used to send Ambassadors to maintain amity with the King of *Portugal*, and to bring Tribute to him; thus the *Portugal* Trade in the East extendeth it self no less then four thousand Leagues, by which Trade all the Garrisons are maintained, and all the Ships, (whereof they are oftentimes two or three

three Fleets) and much wealth sent home every year ; besides those aforementioned, the Crown of *Portugal* has several Towns on the Coast of *Africa*, so strongly fortified, that the Moors of the Country could never yet recover them, such as *Tangeer*, &c.

In *America* they possess the famous Country of *Brazile*, which stretcheth it self one thousand four hundred leagues upon the Sea coast, containing fourteen Governments, and many principal Cities, *St. Salvador*, *Pernambuco*, &c.

Thus great a loss did the Spanish Monarchy suffer by the revolt of *Portugal*, which the Catholique King *Phillip* the fourth was very solicitous to recover, and to that end and purpose did not onely consult with the greatest Statesmen at home, but likewise with those abroad, from one of whom he to that effect received the ensuing Letter.

" **B**Y the Letter which your Majesty was pleased to write to me on the 6. of March past, I am commanded to deliver my advice touching the best expedient for the recovery of *Portugal*; Sir, the clemency used by King *Phillip* the second, your Majesties Grand-father, towards the kingdom of *Portugal*, was a fatal presage of the present calamities, and future destruction, not onely of *Spain*, but the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, because that kingdom was onely in name, but never really conquered, remaining rich, and abundant with the same, if not greater priviledges

" ledges then before : the Grandees and Nobles at home, the people not at all crushed, and (which is more then all) the Government in the hands of Natives, and all his Majesties other Subjects excluded from all places of Power, Honor, or Profit. Sir, the Holy Scripture, which is the mirror and rule of our actions, teacheth, that when *Salmanazar* conquered the kingdom of *Israel*, he did carry away, not onely the Royal Family, but transported all the Nobility and people into divers Provinces of his kingdoms, and into the new Conquests sent new Inhabitants ; yet the Israelites were never such inveterate enemies to the *Affyrians*, as the *Portugals* with devilish madness have shewed themselves against the Interest and conveniences of this Monarchy.

" Moreover in the same Scripture it is read, that *Nebuchadonosor* having conquered *Jerusalem*, transplanted all that he found in that kingdom, leaving onely a few miserable inconsiderable people to remain there.

" So *Athalia Queen of Judah* saw no other way to preserve a kingdom newly conquered, but by extinguishing all the Generation, upon whom the Jews could cast their eyes in hopes of revolt.

" And *Jehu*, King elected by God, extinguished all the Family of *Ahab*, together with all his dependants, friends, and acquaintance, not sparing so much as the Priests.

" These Sir, are the Rules that the Holy Scripture teacheth to be practised upon the families

' lies and people that abhor the Dominion of  
' their own Sovereigns.

' It was, Sir, very fatal to stand expediting  
' and hoping for better times and opportuni-  
' ties for the securing of *Portugal*.

' In the year 1639. observing the ill affecti-  
' on of that Nation, my advice was, that with-  
' out any delay that kingdom was to be secured  
' by force of Arms; others were of the same  
' judgements, but fate would have it that (for  
' fear of new troubles) by delays way should  
' be made for Rebellion, then which there could  
' not have been a greater, although that form  
' of Government, which was expedient for the  
' Spanish Monarchy, and was always held neces-  
' sary for the preserving that Crown, had been  
' put in execution with the greatest violence ina-  
' ginalble.

' But when a Jewel is gone, the main inquiry  
' should be by what means it may be found a-  
' gain, not how it came to be lost.

' The first means of recovering that Crown  
' may be (what your Majesties Grand-father  
' made use of) to buy your rights of your own  
' subjects by gifts and promises, wherein your  
' Majesty is to be as Prodigal, as the Portugals  
' are insolent in expecting or demanding, and  
' indeed experience teacheth that that Nation is  
' so addicted to their own Interest, that more  
' may be effected this way, then by a powerful  
' Army: to him will they be subject who will  
' give most, or from whom most can be expect-  
' ed herein, prodigality will be good husbandry;  
for

' for when *Portugal* shall be returned to the obe-  
' dience of your Majesty, all that wealth which  
' hath been bestowed amongst them, will re-  
' turn likewise.

' The second means is by course of Arms, but  
' this will be difficult at present, by reason of  
' the several engagements of this Monarchy  
' elsewhere; I suppose Sir, that in case *Portu-*  
' *gal* should be conquered by force, all their  
' Conquests in the *East Indies*, &c. will remain  
' in their hands, for thither will they all flye,  
' and from thence will they be always ready to  
' assist our enemies: wherefore it would be very  
' expedient for your Majesties service, that a  
' Truce were first made with the *Hollanders*, up-  
' on condition that they make War upon the  
' *Portugal* in the *Indies*, and have what ever  
' they can conquer, whence will arise this com-  
' modity that they will want the wealth of their  
' Conquests, your Majesty being disengaged  
' with the *Hollander*, will sooner conquer them  
' at home, and the *Hollander* will onely come to  
' receive to day at the hand of your Majesty,  
' what to morrow the *Portugal* must deliver up  
' to them: At the same time the *Hollanders*  
' and *Flemings* may scour the Coast of *Portugal*,  
' and the *English* may be invited to a more fre-  
' quent Navigation in the *East Indies* and *China*,  
' whereby the *Portugal* Trade may easily be  
' ruined.

' The third way is, that the Pope be perswa-  
' ded to thunder his Excommunications against  
' the house of *Braganza*, and against the whole  
king-

kingdom , as perjured and perturbators of the  
publique Peace , animating all Christian Prin-  
ces to assist in the regaining that kingdom, up-  
on pretence of advancing the Catholique  
Faith.

Moreover, diffidencies and jealousies be-  
tween the Duke of Braganza , and other peo-  
ple, may easily be fomented by means of Mer-  
chants, Strangers, and by Flemings and Burgun-  
dians, under the name of French. And to effect  
these diffidencies the better , a Treaty may  
really be begun with the Duke , which being  
discovered by the people ( though it be before  
the Duke could know thereof) they will de-  
stroy him and all his Family , and in such case  
the civil dissentions will open a way for your  
Majesty to recover your rights: desperate evils  
must have desperate remedies, the kingdom of  
Portugal is the Canter of the Spanish Monar-  
chy ; therefore,

*Euse recidendum : ne pars symera trahatur.*

Let not your Majesty defer the right remedy,  
the greatest rigor is here the greatest Charity;  
and to have no Charity , is to have much pru-  
dence ; to bury this *Hydra* in its own ashes,  
will be triumph enough ; to live without this  
arm , will be better then to have it employed  
against ones own head: Let your Majesty ne-  
ver believe, or hope better of that Nation, then  
you have seen these 60. years past ; never  
think to keep that Country, if not planted with  
other

other people ; the detestation against your  
Majesties Government, is hereditary.

The Interest of the King, Sir, is very ample,  
and hath no bounds against Rebels, every acti-  
on is just and honourable that tends to the re-  
covery of the Kings right.

Moreover, a Truce is to be made with the  
Catalonians , whereby they being freed from  
the tumultuous courses of War, will have time  
to take notice of the French insolencies , and  
growing weary of that yoake , will at length  
easily embrace the next opportunity to return  
to their obedience , which once effected, will  
make the people of Portugal waver betwixt  
hopes and fears , and beget variety of opini-  
ons amongst them , which for the Conquering  
of kingdoms ( the Emperor Julian used to say )  
was much more advantageous then the force  
of an Army , as the Grand-father of your Ma-  
jesty found in the Succession of Portugal: To  
this may be added , that it will be very expe-  
dient that your Majesty name Bishops to dis-  
pose of all Governments , and Offices of the  
Crown , to the most confiding persons in that  
kingdom , for this will beget distrust amongst  
them all , and the ignorant people not know-  
ing whom to trust , will put all into confusion,  
whereby your Majesties service will be more  
easily advanced.

This in obedience to your Majesties com-  
mands , I have imparted my weak advice,  
wherein if I have erred, your Majesties good-  
ness will attribute it to my want of abilities,  
not

not of affection: God preserve the Catholick and Royal Person of your Majesty, as the Christian World, and we your Majesties Subjects have need.

But notwithstanding all these endeavors, and these proposed Artifices, nothing prevailed towards the King of Spain's recovery of this kingdom, nor was it probable that any of these deceipts ever should, whilst is considered the extraordinary love and affection which the whole Nation of the Portuguses bore to the Family of their present King, and the inveterate hatred which did, and always have born to the *Castilians*, which was so exceeding great, that it is believed they would rather have suffered themselves to be extirpated and routed out, than again submit their necks to the *Spanish* yoke.

And that ever the *Spaniard* should again recover it per force, is incredible, if we either consider the Union and unanimity of the *Portugal* Nation, and their resolutions to undergo the greatest miseries of War can inflict, or the Interest of all the other Princes of Christendom, who may justly suspect the encroaching greatness of the *Spaniard*, and therefore endeavor rather to lop off more limbs from that great body, then suffer this to be rejoyned.

But it is now high time to return to a review of the actions of the Grand Assembly of the Estates of *Portugal*, who next resolved to dispatch Ambassadors to all States of Christendom, to enter into confederacies, for the better defence and establishment of the kingdom, and for

for the glory and reputation of the King.

In the first place the Father *Ignatius Mazarrenas* a Jesuite, with another Father of the same Order, was sent into *Catalonia*, to offer them all assistance and supplies for their maintainance, and defence against the *Catholique* King, for very well did the King of *Portugal* know that it highly did import his Interest to correspond with them, that so they might joynly, not onely defend, but also offend the King of *Spain*, whose Country lying betwixt them both, they might at pleasure invade, or molest it, either by Sea or Land.

This Embassie of King John's so rejoiced and encouraged the *Catalonians*, that the very next day after the Ambassadors had audience, they obtained a most signal Victory in their own defence against the *Spaniards*, who had assaulted them with an Army of twenty five thousand men under the Command of the Marquis *De los Vales*.

Shortly after that the Father *Ignatius Mazarrenas* was dispatched to the *Catalonians*, *D. Francisco de Mello*, and *Don Antonio Caele Carravallio* (persons both of excellent and admired abilities, the one for his great experience and judgement in State-affairs, and the other for his noble Spirit, and eminent knowledge in the Civil Law) to go on a solemn Embassie to the most Christian King *Lewis* the thirteenth of *France*.

These attended with a Scately and most Magnificent Train, landed soon after at *Rochet*, and

and on the fifteenth of March 1641, made a solemn Entrance into Paris, being met and conducted in by a great number of Coaches, filled with the Grandees of the Kingdom, besides numbers of the French Nobility, who came to attend them on horse-back.

Thus accompanied, they were conducted to the Palace appointed for the Entertainment of the Extraordinary Ambassadors, where they were in a sumptuous and magnificent maner feasted at the Kings charges.

From thence they were by the Duke of Chvereux, and the Count de Brulon, conducted in the Kings Coaches unto his Majesty then at St. Germain, to receive the first Audience; which was performed with extraordinary shows of love and respect: for upon the entrance of the Ambassadors into the place appointed for their Audience, the King rose out of his Chair of Estate, and went forward three steps to receive them, nor would he permit them to deliver their Embassie with their Hats off, or to descend so low, as to kiss his hands at their departure, but in stead of that Ceremony, he affectionately embraced them in his Arms, promising them the greatest Assistance his Power was able to give.

They were from the Kings presence conducted to a sumptuous Dinner provided for them, and after that brought to the Queens Lodging, who was set to expect their coming: at their entrance she likewise rose, and advanced three steps to meet them, receiving them with a cheer.

cheerful and courteous countenance, and not permitting them to be uncovered.

Amongst other Discourses which they had with her, D. Francisco de Mello told her, That he feared his Embassie might not be acceptable, because the King his Master had deprived her Brother of one of his kingdoms. Whereunto she readily replyed, *That though she was sister to the King of Spain, yet she was wife to the King of France,*

After some Discourse in French, her Majesty began to speak to them in Spanish; which they observing, desired to know wherefore her Majesty had not vouchsafed them that favor sooner, it being a Language by them better understood? To which the Queen jestingly answered, For fear they should be frighted to hear her speak Spanish; and the Ambassador to improve the jest, replied, *Como a tam Grand Signora si, pero como a Castiliano no*, that it was true considering her Greatness, but not her Countrey: The Queen smilingly went on, promising them all assistance possible, and wishing all prosperity to King John and his Queen; and so they having delivered her Majesty a Letter from the Queen of Portugal, took their leave.

From her Majesty they went to visit his Eminence the Cardinal Richlieu, who being advertised of their coming, came forward to the third Chamber to meet them, where he received them with expressions of great affection, and promises and proffers of services, and from thence conducted them to his own Chamber.

Being

Being all three sate, the Cardinal (who was the most experienced and greatest Statesman of his time) discoursed with them of divers affairs of great importance, and they endeavored to explain to his Eminence what was before his sentiment, that it very much importeth the two Crowns of *France* and *Portugal* to be united by an indissoluble League, considering that it was the chief and principal end and aim of the House of *Austria*, (whose branches were spread over almost all *Europe*) not onely to be the greatest, but to be the sole and onely Monarch of Christendom: That to effect those ambitious desires, he had never made scruple to usurp and seize upon Kingdoms and States upon the least pretences imaginable, as had appeared in the kingdoms of *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Navarre*, the Dutchy of *Millan*, and lately several States in *Germany*, seizing upon the *Valtoline*; whereby they had a passage open to lead an Army of *Germans* into *Italy* at pleasure.

That considering the vast power and interest that this Family had, not onely in *Europe*, but also in *America*, it could not but be confessed that they had a large foundation of their imaginary universal Monarchy; but that nothing gave them so great hopes, as the possession of *Portugal*.

For by the addition of that Kingdom to the Crown of *Castile*, they became absolute Masters not onely of all *Spain*, but of all the *East-Indies*, of all the Eastern Trade of *Ethiopia*, *Persia*, *Arabia*, *China*, *Japan*, and all that incredible wealth

wealth that was raised out of the *Portugal* Trafick, whereby the *Austrian* Greatness (if not their Monarchy) was principally sustained, that therefore it concerned all States whatsoever, not onely to put a stop to the raving Tyranny of this devouring Monster, but to suppress and lessen his Power by all means possible.

That to do this, none was more concerned, or more able, than the Kingdom of *France* united with that of *Portugal*: That this having bin called the Right Arm (as *Catalonia* the Left) of that great *Austrian Colossus*, now both being separated from it, and united to *France*, will be able to do greater service against it, than they were ever forced to do for it, not onely by assaulting the Spaniard within his own doors, but by intercepting the *Plate-Fleet*, which in its return from the *West-Indies*, it being necessarily forced to pass by the *Tercera Islands*, must run in danger of the *Portuguez Fleet*, or be forced to be at the charge of an extraordinary Convoy.

These were the sum of the Ambassadors discourses to the Cardinal: In answer to which, his Eminence made offer, not onely of all the Assistance of the most Christian King his Master, but that he would disburse himself for the service of the King of *Portugal*, promising that he would presently send thither a Fleet of twenty Sayl with his Nephew, Admiral and Ambassador Extraordinary.

This Treatment thus ended, the Ambassadors took their leaves, his Eminence waiting upon them as far as the Stairs, which when they en-

endeavored to hinder, he replyed, That the Ambassadors of the King of *Portugal* were to be treated with as much respect as those of the *Emperor or Pope*.

Few days after, a *Juncto* of the King of *France* his Council, were appointed to treat with the Ambassadors in the House of the Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom, where a Peace was fully concluded between the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Portugal*.

Other Ambassadors were (about the same time that the afore-mentioned were sent into *France*) dispatched into *England*; for it very much concerned the Kingdom of *Portugal* to maintain a good Correspondence with the Crown of *England*, both in regard of the Navigation and Commerce of both States, and also the better to break that Amity and good Understanding which was now held between the Crown of *Spain* and that State. Hither therefore were sent Don *Antonio D'Almado*, and Don *Francisco D'Averado Leilon*, both persons of exquisite parts; who, notwithstanding that the Dunkirkers chased them, arrived safe in *England*.

And for all the sturdy endeavors of the *Spanish* Ambassadors, they were received on shore with abundance of respect; yet His Majesty of *England* would not give them Audience, or accept of the Ambassage from the King of *Portugal*, so tender was He of His Honor and Conscience, till Don *Antonio de Sosa* their Secretary, had drawn up a Paper, to satisfie him of the Right

Right and Title of the Duke of *Braganza* to the Crown of *Portugal*. The sum of which was:

Upon the Death of King *Henry the Cardinal*, without Issue, many pretended (together with the Infanta Donna Catherina Dutches of *Braganza*, and Grandmother to this present King) to the Crown of *Portugal*; but all their pretences wanting foundation, soon fell, except that of Philip the second, King of *Spain*, who propt up his with force.

King *Henry* was Uncle, equally near to both, but with this difference; Catherine was the Daughter of a Son named *Edward*, and Philip was the son of a daughter named *Isabella*, brother and sister to King *Henry*.

King Philip pleaded, That he being in equal degree with Catherine, was to be preferred for his Sex.

Catherine replyed, That the constitution of that Kingdom allowing Females to succeed, and withhold the benefit of Representation in all Inheritances, she representing *Edward*, must exclude Philip by the very same right that her father (if he were living) would exclude Philips mother.

This Conclusion is infallible in Jure: whereto Philip answered, That succession of Kingdoms descending Jure sanguinis, there was allowed no Representation.

Catherine destroyed that foundation, alledging, That the Succession by the death of the last King, was derived Jure haereditatis, & non sanguinis, because the Succession of Kingdoms was to be regulated by that ancient way, whereby all things descended by Inheritance; the other way of Succession being not known

known until later Ages, nor ever practised either in Spain or Portugal in such cases.

Briefly in behalf of Catherine it was urged, (which by the Castilians can never be denied, or answered) That she was no stranger, but a Native of the Kingdom, to whom alone (according to the Laws of Lamego) the Crown of Portugal can appertain.

The King having perused and deliberated upon this Paper, gave immediately order they should be presently conducted to London, which was done withal convenient Solemnity, and they logded in a Palace ready prepared for them: soon after with great ceremony they received audience of His Majesty, in a fair and stately Hall prepared for that purpose, where his Majesty sat upon a Throne raised two steps, and at the entrance of the Ambassador pulled off his Hat, nor would be covered till they were so too.

To the Propositions made in the speech of D. Antonio D' Almoda, concerning a Peace between Portugal and England, His Majesty replied, That he should be very glad if an expedient might be found out to renew the antient Leagues of friendship between the two Crowns, without the breaking with Spain.

Some few days after, the Ambassadors were conducted to give a Visit to Mary Queen of England, who sat in a Chair of Estate ready to entertain them: when they came into the Presence, She rose out of the Chair, and came as far as the Carpetting, making low reverence as

the

the Ambassadors bowed; when they came near, Her Majesty made them be covered, but afterwards they spoke with their Hats off. In conclusion the Queen told them, that she much desired to hold Correspondence with Her Majesty of Portugal.

In fine, on the 13<sup>th</sup> of June 1641. a Peace was absolutely concluded with the Portugal, notwithstanding the earnest endeavors of Don Alonso Cardenas, Leiger Ambassador for Spain, who by gifts and promises, even as far as the restitution of the Palatinate, endeavored to hinder it.

The Embassadors that were sent to the King of Denmark (notwithstanding the great Traffick and Commerce that had formerly bin held between that Kingdom and Portugal) were not (by reason of the great interest the House of Austria had with those Kings) received; yet the King gave all possible respect otherwise to them. From thence they passed into Sweden, and were magnificently entertained at the yong Queens Court at Stockholm, where a League was soon concluded, and the Ambassadors dismissed, according to the custom of that Nation, with Gold Chains, and the Queens Portraiture in a Meddal of Gold.

The Ambassador D. Tristano De Mendoza Hurtada, that was sent to the States of the United Provinces, was received with the like magnificence and seeming affection, and a Truce concluded with the Kingdom of Portugal for ten years; for a Peace the States would not assent to,

to, because they having conquered many places in *Brasile*, *Angola*, &c. which belonged to the Crown and Kingdom of *Portugal*, could not make restitution of them; by reason they now belonged to the *West-India Company*; nor could the King of *Portugal* allow the Conquest, as things of right belonging to his Crown, and depending on it.

But now we come to treat of a more solemn Embassie, to wit, that to the Pope: Long was it debated in the Assembly of Estates, whether an Ambassador should be sent to *Rome* immediately, or a more opportune conjuncture of time be expected. Some were of the opinion that the sending an Ambassador without further delay, would be a testification of their duty, and incline the Popes Holiness to acknowledge Don *John* the lawful Heir, and rightful King of *Portugal*, which would extreamly further and advance the Affairs of the kingdom.

But others there were who conceived those things rather desirable than feasable, and were of the opinion they should rather stay till a fitter opportunity, alledging, that the King of *Spain's* present power at *Rome*, might probably oppose the Reception of their Ambassador: that although the Pope never was in his heart a Spaniard, yet he would never yield to show himself an enemy to the Catholick King: That the Spaniards cunningly fomenting the opinion which all the world had entertained, that his Holiness did in all things favor the *French* interest, would from such a Reception, draw as much

as

as ever they could ask or desire. That for this cause the Pope (that he might not seem their enemy) had always granted them whatever they desired; That therefore they thought it convenient first to sound his Holiness, before they run the hazard of the disgrace and affront which might fall upon His Majesty, and the whole kingdom; That in case the Pope should decline the reception of the Ambassador, to whom could they repair or appeal to vindicate the injury done to the Crown? That many Popes had been so fascinated to the interest of their own family, that the world had very great occasion to believe, that their designs tended rather to what was best for themselves, then to what was best indeed: That the *Portugal* Nation, had as much reason to distrust the Sea of *Rome* as any, whilst they had to their cost had examples how they onely pursued their own ends. As particularly *Gregory* the thirteenth, who at first seemed so affectionate to the kingdom of *Portugal*, that he employed the utmost of his power for the interest of his own family, approved of all that King had done; That there was none who had more to give, or at least who had more to promise, then the Catholique King, so that in any business of competition he must necessarily gain the better.

But notwithstanding all these Arguments to the contrary, upon the promises of the King of *France*, to be a Mediator at the Sea of *Rome*, for the reception of their Ambassadors, by the suffrage of some few voices, to make the ma-

jor part, it was concluded, That Ambassadors should immediately be sent to *Rome*.

And in pursuance of this Vote, the King immediately made choice of two reverend and able persons, to wit, *Michael De Portogallo*, Son to the Count *Vimioso* of the blood Royal, Bishop of *Lamego*, and *D. Patableone Rodriguez*, Bishop of *Elvas*: No sooner was the news arrived at *Rome* of their being landed in *Italy*, but the *Spaniards* in *Rome* mustred themselves together, with resolution either to oppose their entrance, or at least hinder their reception; whilst on the other side the *French*, *Portugal*, and *Catalonians*, assembled themselves together, resolving to hazard their dearest blood in their cause.

His Holiness seeing these preparations on both sides, feared lest his country should be made the seat of a petty war, and considering that in any case the dishonor would accrue to him, if whilst under his command and protection, the person of an Ambassador should be violated, strictly commanded all his Guards to take special care to prevent the violencies intended.

The *Spaniards* by this order hindred from what they purposed, their Ambassadors openly protested, that if his Holiness did receive the *Portugal* Ambassador, they would immediately leave *Rome*. But notwithstanding these protestations, and all other opposition they could possibly make, in November 1641. the two *Portugal* Ambassadors being met by divers Cardinals, Princes, and Cavaliers, well armed, entered into *Rome*, and were conducted to the Palace of

the

the *French* ambassador, who received them with all respect possible, still giving them the precedence.

Hereupon several Manifesto's are scattered abroad by the two *Spanish* Ambassadors, the Marques *De los Vales*, and *D. John Chumarrero*, labouring to prove that his Holiness ought not to receive the Ambassadors of the Duke of *Braganza*, as they stiled him. First because he was a tyrant, and usurper of that Kingdom, which had been in the quiet possession of the Catholick King these sixty years. Secondly, because he was a Rebel, and a perjured person having sworn Allegiance to the Catholique King. Thirdly, that the reception of these Ambassadors would animate other Subjects of the Catholique King to Rebellion.

But whilst the *Spanish* Ambassadors are violently shooting such Paper-Bullets, the *Portuguese* used all their endeavors, both by themselves, and the *French* Ambassadors, (who had express order from the most Christian King his Master to that purpose,) to prevail with the Pope, to give them audience, and admit their Embassy: but his Holiness was so fearful to displease the *Spaniard*, lest he should afterwards take occasion to revenge himself upon his Nephew's, that he utterly declined their reception, yet not out of any of the *Spaniards* Allegations, but upon pretence that certain of the Church Rites had been violated in *Portugal*; the Archbishop of *Braga*, and other Ecclesiastical persons, being kept in durance, though it was for very good reasons, as hereafter shall appear.

Yet the *Spaniards* were not content with this resolution of his Holiness, but (whilst the *Portugals* were endeavoring to prove their cause, by both Political and Legal Declarations, Allegations, and Arguments,) fearing lest the Pope might chance to alter his mind, resolved to make a quick dispatch of the business, and to that purpose two hundred *Banditi*, were hired to seize upon the Bishop of *Lamego*, and carry him to *Naples*, as the Prince of *Sans* had been before served by them, and there put to death.

But this design, themselves at length could not agree upon, for the Marquess *De Los Velos*, thought it would be better and less dangerous to give the *Portugals* a publique affront in the City, which was concluded to be put in effect, and to that purpose it was communicated to the rest of the Nation, (whereof upon several occasions there are always many in *Rome*) who assembled together well armed at the Ambassadors Palace: and so great is the power of Revenge: that to the end they might the better effect their design, and yet not appear as souldiers, though there were many Gentlemen of quality amongst them, they condescended to go under the name of Foot-men to the Marquess.

The Popes Holiness hearing of the great preparations of the *Spaniard*, sent to them to let them know, that he could not but be very much distasted, to see such disorders attempted in a peaceable City, and therefore desiring them for his honor's sake to desist, and withal sent a Messenger to the Bishop of *Lamego*, to assure him

him that he need not fear any thing, for upon the word of his Holiness, he should walk the streets undisturbed.

But do the Pope what he could, either by threats, desires, or persuasions, the *Spaniards* were reolved to prosecute their design, which they put in execution to their own cost, on the twenty of *August* 1642. On which day the Bishop of *Lamego* going to visit the *French* Ambassador, one of his retinue observed, that he was dog'd by a *Spanish* spie; whereupon a Counterspy was sent to the Marquesses to bring intelligence what they were doing there, who brought word to the *French* Ambassadors, that there was great preparations of Coaches and Men: whereupon the *French*, *Portugals*, and *Catalonians*, assembled, and armed themselves with Pistols and Fire-locks, to convoy home the Bishop.

By the way they were met by the *Spanish* Ambassador, accompanied with about eight Coaches full of Captains and Officers come from *Naples*, and guarded with about sixty Foot-men, besides divers others of that Nation. No sooner came they in sight of the Bishops Coach, but they cryed aloud, *Che si fermassero all' Ambasciatore di Spagna*; that they should stop for the Ambassador of *Spain*: but the *Portugals* driving on, answered, *Che si fermassero Loro*, that they should stop.

Hereupon both sides with their Swords drawn leapt out of the Coaches, and making a stand, one Gun was first fired by the *Spaniards* side, and immediately seconded with a brave volley

on both sides ; when they fell into Swords point the Bishops side soon getting the better of it, yet there was slain a Knight of *Malta*, an *Italian*, and a *French* and *Portugal* page, but on the *Spanish* Marquesses side, there were eight killed upon the place, and above twenty wounded, the Marquess leaving his Coach-horses dead, escaped out of the back of the Coach, which stood upon the place till next day, and got into the next shop without his hat, and trembling for fear, from whence he was carried to the *Spanish* Cardinal *Albornoz* palace. The *Portuguese* Ambassador returned first to the *French* Palace, and from thence went safely home.

His Holiness the Pope was extreamly per'axed at these disturbances, and therefore to prevent the like for the future, Commanded a guard of Souldiers to be put upon the houses, both of the Bishop and the Marquess. But shortly after, when the Bishop of *Lamego* had again pressed the Pope, by a large memorial of the reasons why he should be received, and was absolutely refused, he was by his Master the King of *Portugal* called home:

Whilst these things were acting abroad, the *Castilians* begun to make continual in-roads into the borders of *Portugal*, which made King *John* look more narrowly into the defence of his kingdom, fortifie all the Frontiers, and train up his Subjects to military excercises.

The *Spaniards* in one in-road which they made into *Portugal*, laid waste all before them, sparing neither sex nor age wheresoever they came,

came, which made the *Portugals* in revenge, commit the like out rages in; an inroad they made into *Gallicia*.

But these were publick enmities, and therefore more easice to be opposed ; but there was a private serpent that lay lurking at home, which was so much the likelier to do mischief, by how much it was more secretly hidden. Some few there were who thought themselves so highly obliged to the Catholick King, as to endeavour the reuniting of the Crown of *Portugal* to his vast dominions, and again inslave their country to forreigners.

The principal of these was the Archbishop of *Braga*, always a great creature and favourite of the Count *Olivares*, who had at the beginning of the revolt, show'd himself so opposite to the freedom of his country, that many Gentlemen were once resolved to make him suffer the same fate with *Vasconcello*'s the Secretary ; Nor had he ceased ever since to show visible signs of his discontentment at the Government.

In this Archbishops head was the whole conspiracy first hatch't, and by him communicated to *D. Lewis de Meneses* Marquess of *Villa Reale*, and the Duke of *Camigna* his son, two persons sufficiently ambitious, and both discontented, as not thinking themselves sufficiently rewarded according to their merit : These the Archbishop tampered with, perswading them, That it was a low and unworthy thing, much beneath their birth and greatness, to suffer themselves to be subject to a fellow Subject : That it would be

much

much more Noble and Generous in them, to return their Allegiance to the King of *Spain* their ancient Sovereign, who was able to bestow more upon a person deserving in one day, than the Duke of *Braganza* could in a hundred years. These & few other arguments were sufficient to draw those, who before out of their envy to the house of *Braganza*, were inclinable to a change.

These made sure, the Arch - Bishop next draws into this Plot a Gentleman of a Noble blood, named, *D. Augustine Emanuel*, a man of excellent parts, but somewhat necessitated, nor had ever been looked upon, or put into any employment, which without any other incen-tives, were motives sufficient to move a man to any desperate design. Next him was added to this conspiracy, *Pietro Baeza*, a lately converted Jew, whom the *Portuguese* call Upstart Christians ; he was famous for nothing, but his vast riches ; being a great *Criado* of the Count *Olivares*, whose favor, he used often to say, would one day advance him to high honor, or to a high pair of gallows, which last proved very true.

Many private meetings had these, and some few other Conspirators, where they debated to bring their designs to effect ; some were of opinion that before they could bring it to perfecti-on, more should be acquainted with it, for it was impossible that so few should ever be able to compafs it : But in this course there arose many fears and doubts, lest too many being ac-quainted with it, some should discover it, as had

had often happened in designs of that high na-ture : yet at length it was found necessary to draw more into the Plot, for whilst they were so few, the busines only rested in imagination, but could never be put in execution.

Having therefore added some more to the number, their next debates were of the maner how to bring it to effect ; some advised that a power of the Catholique Kings was to be got in a readiness, but they then thought that the King of *Portugal* would raise as great a force, and so prevent a sudden invasion : Yet in answer to that objection, it was by some aledged, That the *Spaniard* by way of intelligence might be let in, which again seemed as difficult, the *Militia* be-ing in the hands of persons most loyal and trusty to the King : Others proposed, that the only way to effect it was by a sudden and violent ma-king away of the King ; but this advice was op-posed by most, who inclined to a mediocritiy, and would rather have found out a way to make his Majesty renounce his own Right and Title to the Crown, and retire himself from the dan-gers which should be presented unto him.

But whilst they thus wavered in opinions, and inclined to that moderation, which is the ruine of all designs of this nature, they gave the King time and occasion to search out their Plots ; for his Majesty having always had a su-spicious eye upon the Arch-Bishop of *Braga*, and the Marquis of *Villa Real*, and having re-ceived now private notice, that they had had sundry meetings, and were observed daily to converse

converse with persons as discontented as themselves, endeavored by all means possible to know the depth of their Counsel, and at length intercepts some of their Letters to Madrid, which discovered not onely the whole Plot, but even the names of all the Conspirators.

The Act of holding correspondence with the Spaniard was Treason in it self, sufficient to take away their lives, being contrary to his Majesties express command, it's being to this intent, made it but so much the more hainous: His Majesty therefore not knowing how far it might have proceeded, made no delays, but presently by the sound of Drum and Trumpet (as the custom is) caused to be proclaimed, That he intended to go forth of the City; upon which all the Nobles and Gentry, according to the usual maner, assembled at the Palace, to accompany his Majesty, who when he saw them all ready, commanded first that a Council of Estate should be called, which was done, many of the Conspirators being assistant in it, who being safe, his Majesty without any noise caused them to be arrested one by one, which without the taking of this course, he could never have effected; for if the Conspiracy had been detected before their persons had been seized, they had either been torn in pieces by the fury of the people, or else had some of them escaped.

It was very strange that of all the Plotters in this conspiracy, not one should, either by accident, or otherwise, escape, for the persons of these

these now taken, were no sooner imprisoned, but his Majesty published a Proclamation, declaring a Free-Pardon to all the Complices in this conspiracy, that should within four days come and acknowledge their fault, and beg it; but the Kings diligence had been such before, that there was not one left to accept of this grace.

Shortly after those who had been taken, were arraigned according to Law, found guilty of High Treason, and in maner following executed.

On the last day of August, 1641. the Marquis of *Villa Reale*, the Duke of *Camigna*, his son, the Count de *Armamac*, and D. *Augustine Manuele*, were led along a Gallery to a Scaffold erected for the purpose, with two stories, on the uppermost of which stood two Chaires, on the next one, and on the Scaffold it self the fourth.

The first that was conducted forth to Execution, was the Marquis of *Villa Reale*, who was clothed in a long black Bayes Cloak, and his servants attending him in mourning; being mounted to the uppermost part of the Scaffold, he prayed for a good space upon his knees, and then rising up, asked, if there were no hopes of Pardon? which made the people with one voice cry out, No, let him dye, let him dye for a Traitor.

The next funebrious Ceremony of his Execution, was the Proclamation, which according to the usual maner was made by the Executioner, in these words; This is the Justice that the King our Sovereign Lord, commands to be executed upon

on the person of Don Lewis de Meneses, sometimes Marquis of Villa Real, that his throat be cut as a Traitor to his Majesty, Nobility and People of this kingdom, that for his Crime his goods be confiscated, and his memory banished out of the World. Whereat all the people cryed out, Justice, Justice.

The Marquis thereupon seeing no hopes of any reprieve, with a sober and becoming gravity demanded Pardon of all the Spectators, desiring them to assist him with their prayers to God for the Pardon of this, and all his other sins; then turning to a Father Jesuite his Confessor, he prayed him in his behalf to present himself at his Maesties feet, and beseech him out of his wonted goodness, to forgive him that hainous offence committed against him and the whole kingdom.

Having ended this Speech, he very patiently sat down in the Chair, and the Executioner having tied his arms and legs, to the arms and legs of the chair, he leaned his neck over the back of the chair, and the Executioner with his knife cut his throat, covering him afterwards with a black Scarf.

In the same maner his son the Duke of *Caramigna* came to the Scaffold, his servants all attending him in mourning; as he came to his fathers Corps he kneeled down, and several times kissed his feet, begging of the people the suffrage of one *Pater noster* for his fathers soul; then after some prayers, and Proclamation made by the Executioner, he received the same punishment.

Next

Next that suffered was the Count of *Armanmac*, in the Chair seated upon the lower story; and after him *Don Augustus Manuel* upon the Scaffold it self; the Judges would have had all their necks cut behinde, but his Majesty would not consent thereto, as a punishment too ignominious for persons of their quality.

The same day *Pietro de Baeza*, and *Melchior Correa de Franca*, were drawn at a horse tayl to an extraordinary high gallows, and there hanged, whilst *Diego de Brito Nabo*, and *Antonio Valente*, were executed upon a lower; the quarters of these four were set up at the gates of the City, and their heads placed upon several Frontier Towns.

In the month of September following, for the same offence *Antonia Cogamigne*, and *Antonio Correa*, were likewise executed; the first of which during the whole time of his imprisonment, was an example of penitence, feeding onely upon bread and water, and whipping himself very often, with continual prayers to God for Pardon of that, and all his other sins.

As for the Arch-Bishop of *Braga*, and the Bishops of *Martiria* and *Malacea*, and *Fryer Emmanuel de Macedo*, though they were the persons that had the greatest hand in the conspiracy; yet in regard they were Ecclesiastical persons, they suffered nor death, according to their deserts, but were kept in prison, till the Popes pleasure were known concerning them.

Here must not be forgot a great example of humility and repentance in the Arch-Bishop of *Braga*,

Braga, not onely in his life time (when he often writ to the King, that he might suffer, and others be spared, who were rather drawn in, in compliance and obedience to him, then out of any ill will to the King and kingdom) but also at his death (which happened about three years after his imprisonment) when he gave order that as soon as he was dead, his last Will and Testament should be carried to the King, wherein he humbly intreated his Majesty to Pardon the Treason committed against him, and his Native Country, and that he would permit his body to be buried without the Church of any Parish of *Lisbon*, and that without any Inscription or Tomb-stone, that there might remain no memory of a man who had been a Traitor to his King and Country.

This exemplary punishment and rigorous execution of Justice upon the forementioned traitorous Delinquents, established the King in his kingdom, struck a terror into his enemies, and increased his Subjects love and care of him more diligently to watch his Royal Families, and the kingdoms safety.

But in the mean time daily incursions were made upon the Frontiers between the *Castilians* and *Portuguese*, with the same violence, cruelty and animosity, as formerly.

But now come we to relate the most shameful piece of treachery ever yet heard of, acted upon that most Noble and Gallant Prince the Infante *Don Duarte*, or *Edward*, brother to the King of *Portugal*, who had served the Emperor in

in his Wars, with much gallantry, and no less success, long before his brother *Don John* had any thoughts of a Crown; nor did he shew any endeavors to desert the Emperors service, after the news arrived of the Revolt of *Portugal*, but seemed resolved to continue there, till he was betrayed by *Francisco de Mello a Portugal*, at that time Ambassador to the Catholique King in the Imperial Court.

This *Mello* notwithstanding he was bound by many strong Obligations to the House of *Braganza*, yet like an ungrateful villain, having opportunity offered, now resolves to build his fortunes upon their ruine, or at least displeasure, he therefore earnestly solicites the Emperor to seize upon the person of *Don Duarte*, and deliver him up to the King of *Spain*, alledging of what great concernment the securing of his person would be to the Catholique King; that it much behoved his Imperial Majesty to shew his affection to his brother the Catholique King in this particular, which would not onely prove of Interest to *Spain*, but the whole house of *Austria*: That this Prince was the onely Prop of the House of *Braganza*; that this was the onely means which God had left in the hands of the House of *Austria* to recover the kingdom of *Portugal*; that it would be a great error both in prudence and policy to let ship so fair an occasion, for that if he should scape out of their hands, and get to the assistance of his brother, both his personal valor and experience in Warlike affairs would very much infest the Catholick King.

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The Emperor was not only not perswaded by this Discourse of *Mello's*, but extreamly offended at it ; returning him in answer, that he did abhor and detest so great a breach of publick faith , and violation of all Laws of hospitality ; that it would be both against the liberty of the Empire, and against his own honor, to imprison a Prince who had committed no fault to the Empire , but rather had laid innumerable Obligations both upon it, and himself.

Nor was the detestation of the Arch Duke *Leopold* to an act so foul and shameful, less then that of his brothers the Emperor ; notwithstanding all which, *Mello* was not at all discouraged, but still prosecutes his villainous design, by corrupting with great sums of money the Count of *Tratsmandorf*, and several other Pensioners of the Crown of Spain ; but they were soon weary of so base and shameful an employment ; which made *Mello* think of a more cunning Artifice, which was to perswade the Emperor to hearken to the allurements of one *Diego di Quiroga*, who of a soldier was turned Monk , and was now Confessor to the Empress : This Father who had often been called to give his judgement in Affairs of State , endeavored by all means possible to perswade the Emperor that he might not only with a good conscience secure the Infante , but that according to the best rules of Interest of State, he ought to do it.

His Imperial Majesty notwithstanding all these persuasions, was very much unsatisfied in the action, and once fully resolved not to do it ;

it ; but at length overcome by *Mello's* importunitie s, and the Ghosly persuasions of *Quiroga*, he was as it were constrained to alter his resolution, and to give order to *Don Lewis Gonzaga*, to go to the Princes quarters at *Leipen*, and summon him to *Ratisbone*.

In the mean time to endeavor to prevent all ill impressions , which an action so hainously wicked, might strike into all bosoms that had either honor or honesty ; it was given out abroad, that the Infante *Don Duarte* was secretly fled for some misdemeanor from *Leipen*, (when he confident of his own innocence , was in his journey to *Ratisbone*, according to the summons ) and thereupon proposal made of sixteen thousand Crowns, as a reward to any man could bring him either dead or alive ; so that the Prince being ignorant of any such thing , very hardly escaped their hands , who out of hopes of the money, had gone in search of him ; but missing them, he came to *Ratisbone* ; where he was no sooner arrived, but without any reason given, he was cast into a common goal , and all his servants imprisoned.

*Don Francisco de Mello* having thus far brought his desires to effect, stops not here, but afresh sollicites the Emperor , that the Prince might be delivered into the *Spaniards* hands, and sent prisoner to *Millain* : but instead of assenting to this, he sends a messenger to the Infante, assuring him upon his word, that he would not deliver him into the hands of the *Spaniards*, but would speedily procure his liberty and franchisement.

Yet notwithstanding these fair promises of the Emperors, *Don Duarte's* ill usage in prison daily and hourly increased, nor could he by any means possible get audience of the Emperor, not without any reason, for, *no face is more terrible to the offender than the face offended*; which made the Prince make his protestation, calling God and man to witness of the injury done him by the Emperor, to whom he was neither subject by Obligation, nor Birth; that when his brother was made King of *Portugal*, he was in the Emperors service, and wholly ignorant of any design of his brothers; that if the King of *Spain* were offended, he should revenge himself upon the person offending; that that business no way concerned the Emperor, &c.

All these Allegations the Emperor confessed to be true, by a messenger sent to the Infante in prison, again assuring him that he would not deliver him up to his enemies, but that he could not release him for some reason of State: which made *Don Francisco de Sosa Contigno*, Ambassador extraordinary from *Portugal* to the King of *Sweden*, in the name of the King his Master, represent at large to the Diet at *Ratisbone*, the whole proceedings, requiring Justice and liberty for the Infante: But it is in vain to plead against Interest, all the Manifesto's, Protestations, Petitions, and Intercessions made, produced no other effect then the removal of the Infante from place to place, that still as he was the farther off, he might have the harder usage.

But hitherto the Emperor seemed immovable

able in his resolution of not delivering up the Infante into the hands of the *Spaniards*, till tempted with what made *Judas* betray his master, and our blessed Savior to death, *Money*; he consented to the breach of his resolve, for upon the promise of forty thousand Crowns (contrary to the immunities of the Empire, to the Privileges of free Princes, to the Law of Nations, and to his word and promise so often reiterated) he consented that that Noble and innocent Prince should be sent whither the Catholique King should think fit; so away he was hurried towards the Castle of *Millain*; there to remain a prisoner.

By the way as he entred into the Spanish Territories, he was received by the Count de *Siruela* Governor of that Dukedom, where the Emperors Commissary took leave to return, to whom *D. Duarte* openly said, *Tell thy Master, that I am more sorry I have served so unworthy a Prince, then to see my self sold a Prisoner into the hands of my enemies; but the just judge of the world will one day suffer the like dealing towards his children, who are no more privileged for being of the house of Austria, then my self that am of the blood Royal of Portugal, and posterity will judge of him and me.*

The Emperor had given instruction to those that convoyed the Infanta, that in case their prisoner made an attempt to escape, they should kill him upon the place: being arrived in *Millain* he was clapt in the Common gate with all the Rogues and Banditti, having a guard lodged with

with him in his Chamber, so rude that they would scarce admit him to take his rest.

Thus was this generous, but unfortunate Prince rewarded, for having left his Country, kindred, friends, interest; for having at his own proper cost and charges, served the Empire eight years, for having always, and upon all occasions ventured his life with the most daring, and yet expecting no other pay but thanks; nor other reward than honor.

King John was extreamly perplexed at this inhumane barbarism used to his Brother, which he vowed fully to revenge with Arms; but he could for the present do it no otherwise, then defensively, by reason of the continual inroads the Castilians made into Portugal.

About the beginning of the year 1642. (notwithstanding the Truce that had been concluded between Portugal and Holland, and that a great Fleet of Hollanders had been sent to assist the Portugal against the Spaniard) there passed very high Acts of Hostility between the two Nations in Africa and America, beyond the Line; for the Hollanders seeing the disunion of Portugal from Castile, made all speed possible to perfect the Conquest of those parts before a perfect Peace should be concluded with Portugal, that so in the Treaty they might pretend reason, that all things should continue in the state they were then found.

To this purpose, that is, the expediting their Conquest, the Hollanders treacherously (whilst there was all quiet and peaceable Commerce held

held between the two Nations in the kingdom of Angola) surprized the Portugals that were Governors of the place, killed divers, and robbed all of the great wealth they there found; of which perfidiousness, as also of the barbarous usage of the prisoners there taken, complaints were made to the States General at the Hague, but no redress granted; nor was the King of Portugal of ability to force it.

In the mean time the affairs in Portugal were a little discomposed by the general discontent and distrust taken at the Secretary of State *Don Francisco de Lucena*: This man had lived a long time in the Court of Spain, till he was by Olivarez made under-Secretary to *Vasconcelos*, his readiness to Proclaim King John, and his abilities in the place, made the King continue him in it, reposing in him so great a confidence, that though some had advertized his Majesty that he kept correspondence with the Court at Madrid, yet the King would not suspect him, nor permit him to be brought to a Trial.

But about the middle of the year 1643. the urgent affairs of the kingdom requiring a Convention of the three Estates, they openly refused all Acts that should pass the hands of Secretary *Lucena*, positively telling his Majesty, that until he were brought to Tryal, no Acts should pass in the Assembly of Estates, nor any farther proceedings be made.

His Majesty was very much grieved hereat, yet prudently resolved to give his Subjects satisfaction, by delivering up his Secretary to Justice;

stice; yet resolving he should have a fair Tryal, and so that purpose sitting himself to hear the Witnesses examined. Whilst Proces was framed against the Secretary, some secret advice came to his Majesty, which caused the imprisonment of the brother, and three servants of the Secretary, together with an English Monck, and a Cavalier of the habit: not long after the Secretary was arraigned and condemned for betraying his truth, in holding correspondence with the enemy, and in neglecting timely to advertise the Infanta Edward to retire out of Germany, &c. and according to his sentence executed in a publique place in Lisbon, where at his death he protested his innocency touching any treachery towards His Majesty.

The death of the Secretray both pleased the people, and satisfied the Assembly of Estates, who now according to His Majesties command met on September 18. 1643 and being all sate, and His Majesty seared in his Throne, D. Emmanuel D'Acugna Dean of His Majesties Chappel, rose up and after reverence made to the King, spake to the effect following.

**T**HAT in the space of sixty years that that Kingdom was under the power of the Kings of Castile, there had bin but two Assemblies of States, the first to inslave, the next to abuse them. But that since they were under the present King, within the space of two years, they had two Assemblies, the former to settle their liberties, the present to beget a right un-

derstanding between the King and his people, wherein they had all freedom to demand whatever was necessary, that the world might see they are now no longer slaves but children, no longer strangers but natives, and that they are under rather a loving father, then a severe Sovereign.

' In the former Assembly, said he, his Majesty took all the Customs, and left the defence of the Kingdom to your hands, you ordered what seemed good unto your selves, you made choice of a General Assistance by way of contribution, but in the leaving thereof, the first payment was found ineffectual, the second unequal, the third insufficient; whence arose some complaints, some imagining that the fault proceeded from the unequal division of the contribution, others from the change of value in mony and comodities, and others from the disorderly gathering and disbursing the whole: I may easily say, that if there were any error committed, yet it might be excusable for that. Never had any weighty affair it's conception and perfection at once: Then shall errors cease to be in Government when men shall cease to be in the world. These things are to be indured with the same patience that droughts, dearths, inundations, and such other disorders in nature, for the wit of man cannot hold forth a remedy for all diseases. But certainly they will be no ground of reprehension, (though much of admiration) to him that shall consider how His Majesty entered upon a Kingdom, exhausted by the

' Castilians of mony and other necessaries , for offence or defence , and yet how in less then a year and a half , we should want neither Shipp , nor Artillery , nor Horse , nor Arms , nor Fortification , nor Armies upon the Frontiers , three powerful Fleets put to Sea , divers honorable , and extraordinary Ambassages , besides many secret (yet necessary expences) all which will astonish any understanding man . Now to the end that the people may have full satisfaction , His Majesty hath commanded , that (before further proceeding) it be made appear particularly how all the mony received hath been laid out , and then it is expected , and the present state of affairs requireth that we all contribute liberally , considering that these charges are but for a time , but our liberties are for ever : That we shall never have a better opportunity to destroy our enemy . That nature teacheth to hazard an arm , to save the whole body : The Merchants at Sea cast away some part of their goods sometimes , to save the rest ; we are now on shipboard in a storm , our Goods , our Lives , our Liberties , our Honor , our Country , are all in danger .

' Moreover the barbarous usage of the King of Castile towards the Infanta *Don Duarte* , calls upon this Assembly for revenge , that we spend not onely our mony , but our blood in affection to him , and that we make our enemies spend theirs in satisfaction for him , &c .

This speech of the Deans was spoken with so much

much affection , that it stirred up and encouraged the States readily to give all assistance imaginable both for redressing of greivances , and for the levying Arms , so that within a small time after , the King was in the head of twenty thousand Foot , and three thousand Horse , marching towards the Frontiers of Castile .

Whilst these great preparations for Hostility were made , the Queen brought forth into the world a second Son to His Majesty , but first childe after he came to the Crown , who added to the magnificece of his christning , he was named *Alfonso* , and his brother *Theodosio* dying before his Father , succeeded in the Kingdom , and is at present King of Portugal .

Many Skirmishes had passed between the Castilians and Portuguseses , many town had been surprized , many lands wasted , but never happened a set-battel between them till in the year 1644. when both Armies met upon the border of Portugal in a field called *Campo Major* . The Spanish Army which for the most part consisted of strangers , was under the Command of the Marques of *Forrecausa* , and the *Portugal* Army consisting of natives , and some few *Hollanders* , were commanded by *Macchias de Albuquerque* . This fight was maintained with all possible courage and resolution on both sides ; but the Spaniards being more numerous , especially in horse , at length put the whole Portuguese Army in disorder , seized on their whole Artillery , and baggage , and slew *Albuquerque* s horse under him , took many prisoners , and assured themselves

selves of an absolute victory. But fortune which had thus favourably smiled upon them in the beginning of the day, frowned as harshly upon them in the conclusion ; for *Albuquerque* being remounted, rallied again his scattered forces, recharged the pursuing Spaniards, put them to a total rout, and pursued the chase for above 3 miles.

In this battel the *Castilians* lost 1600 men upon the place, amongst which were the Lieutenant General, the General of the horse, the General of the Artillery, the Count *de Montixo*, five Camp-masters, two Adjutants of horse, three Serjeant Majors, three and twenty Cornets, together with many Knights of the order of St. *James Calatrava & Alcantara*: there were taken about four thousand Arms, and a thousand horse.

On the *Portuguese* side there were not above three hundred slain, among which were two Camp-masters, one Serjeant Major, a Captain of horse, and eight of foot, but many Noblemen, Commanders, and Officers taken prisoners in the first encounter, were carried away by the Spaniards in their flight.

It was not long after this Battel, that the Marques *De Montalban*, D. *George Masecaneras* Lord Treasurer, President of the Council of the Indies, and Councillor of Estate, with some others, were imprisoned upon suspition of a Conspiracy against the King of *Portugal* : but it being upon Examination found that the suspition was by the Spaniards cunningly raised, to deprive King *John* of his most able Ministers, and to make the world believe the *Portuguese* Nobility

lity were discontented with their King ; they were set at liberty, and their Honors fully repaired by a Proclamation of the Kings.

For the Spaniards ceased not by all means and devices, which the will and policy of the most wicked States-men could invent, not onely to weaken the *Portuguese* Nation within it self, by breeding discontent (if possible) between the King and the three Estates, but likewise to undervalue them, and make their credit be slighted and disregarded by other Kingdomes and States, their Confederates and Allies.

Yet besides these subtle Ambages, the King of *Castile* did not desist the endeavoring to oppress this kingdom by force of Arms ; but noe onely the resolved and immutable unity of the *Portuguese* Nation, was a strong Tower and invincible Fortress against the *Spanish* Power, but so extreamly was the House of *Austria* involved in wars & disasters on every side, tha that vast Body was rather in a condition to crave help and assistance from others, then indeed to oppress them. For besides the Wars in *Catalonia*, which had put it self under the protection of the most potent King of *France*, in the *Low-countrys*, which had proved so tedious and so chargeable a war to *Spain* ; in *Italy*, in this Kingdom, and in *Germany*, there happened several Commotions and popular Tumults in some of the King of Spains Dominions, which not onely robbed that King of a present supply of Treasure, but were otherwise retardments to the prosecution of his Wars in other places.

The first of these Commotions began in the Island of *Sicily*, where the people gathering together in a tumultuous manner, forced the Vice-roy to take off all new Impots and Taxes which the Kings present necessities had enforced him to lay upon them. This encouraged their neighbors on the adjacent Continent, the Inhabitants of the famous City of *Naples*, in hopes to rid themselves of their oppressions, to rise in like manner in Arms; which they did encouraged and commanded by one *Thomas Aniello*, or vulgarly *Masaniello*, who though of so mean and obscure a birth as a poor Fisher-boy, yet to the wonder of the world for ten dayes commanded this mighty City, and freed it from all Gabels, so that ever since these two kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily* have rather been a great charge, than any benefit to the Spanish Monarchy.

These Troubles, and the *Austrian* Families being every where encompassed and embroiled in Wars, together with the earnest desire of the King of *Castile* to prosecute a vigorous War against *Catalonia*, and *Portugal* were I suppose the motives which perswaded the Catholique King to end those Wars, which had lasted in the low Countries for above ninety years, by owning now at last (what he had so long refused) the united Provinces free States, so an absolute peace was concluded on, and proclaimed at all the chief towns in the *Netherlands*, on the 5. of June 1648. a Peace no less advantagious to the *Spaniards*, then disadvantagious to the *Portugals*, by reason of the pretences the *Dutch* had to *Brazile*,

zile, and other places in the West-Indies. King *John of Portugal* about the beginning of the year 1649. thought his Son the Prince *Theodosio* arrived at an age fitting to keep a Court of himself, Lodgings were therefore appointed for him, divided from the Royal Palace, and Officers of his household nominated and appointed by the King, amongst whom the Earls of *Villa nova*, of *Miranda*, of *Valdereis* & *Fernando Tellez de Menezes*, (who had formerly been governour of the City of *Port*,) were entrusted as the principal Gentlemen of his Chamber.

The King likewise thought fit to adde a third to the two former Superintendents of his Revenue, whom he nominated to be *D. Rey de Moura Tellez*, whose former Office of Steward to the Queen, was at the same time conferred on *D. Antonio de Silva* Lord of *Bilias*.

Notwithstanding the Truce, the Hollanders still continued their outrages on the other side the Line, but principally in *Brazile*, where they seized upon many of the *Portugal* forts, impeded the Traffick, abused and murdered the Subjects, which made His Majesty resolve to call the Earl of *Castle Melkor* from his charge of being General of the *Portugal* Forces upon the Frontiers of *Galicia*, and committing that to the young *Viscount de Villanova do Servera*, that the Earl might be employed as Viceroy to *Brazile*, to curb the *Flemings* insolencies, and to secure the *Portuguese* Merchants Ships from their piracies, the King appointed a Fleet of forty Ships of War, and six thousand Men to attend that service as Convoys.

His

His Holiness the Popes anger as yet continued towards the Kingdom of *Portugal*, for he had not onely hitherto refused to receive Ambassadors from thence but to supply those Arch-bishopricks, Bishopricks, and other Ecclesiastical Offices of the Kingdom; which by the death of the former possessors were vacant: this the King found a great inconveniency in, and therefore thought fit once more to attempt his Holiness; and to present him the names of such of his own Subjects, whose piety, learning, or other sufficiencies he thought might make them capable of such dignities; as first for the Archbishoprick of *Braga*, (formerly acknowledged to be the primacy of all *Spain*, notwithstanding the pretensions of *Toledo*) he nominated *Don Pedro de Lancastro*, president of the Justice of the Palace of the house of *Anneiro*, and descended from *John* the second King of *Portugal*. For the Archbishoprick of *Evora*, His Majesty nominated *D. Francisco Barrez* Bishop of the *Algarez*, Bishoprick he bestowed upon the Father *Denis Des Anges* an Augustine Monk, and Confessor to His M<sup>a</sup> esty: for the Bishoprick of *Guarda* was appointed *D. Antonio Pobo*, great Prior of the military order of St. *James*: for the Bishoprick of *Lamego* *D. Antonio de Mendoza* Commissary of the *Bula de la Croisaida*: for the Bishoprick of *Lerida*, *D. Deigo de Souza* Inquisitor of the holy Office: for that of *Conimbria*, *Don Sebastian Casar de Menerez*, who was before nominated for the Bishoprick of *Porto*, but that was given by his Majesty to *D. Pedro de Menerez*, once

once named Bishop of *Miranda*; of which last place *D. Pedro de Porros* tutor of the Prince *D. Theodosio* was now named Bishop. These choices of his Majesty, the Pope after sometime confirmed *D. Francisco de Souza*, who was sent as extraordinary Ambassador, notwithstanding the opposition of the *Spaniards* received, not unlikely out of a fear that they would officiate without his confirmation, and so in a manner renounce the power of the Sea of *Rome*.

But in the middest of this settling of Ecclesiastical affairs, Arms were not silent; for upon the borders there happened a skirmish between the *Castilians* and *Portuguese* about the latter end of April 1649. Lord of *Themer Court*, Lieutenant General of the *Portuguese* horse, and *Monsieur Du Quesne* the Commissary General gained a victory over a small Army of the *Spaniards*, defeating seven hundred of the *Spaniards*, and taking divers prisoners, amongst whom was the Nephew of the *Marques of Melinguen* Lieutenant General of the *Castilian* Army at *Badajox*, who was after exchanged for the Count *Fiesque Lauagna*, who for some years past had been prisoner in *Castile*: in this conflict the *Portuguese* lost but twenty five men, the chief of which was *Sieur de la Touche*, a French Captain who had behaved himself most valorously.

The commotions of the *Parisians* against the King of France, had given the *Spaniard* great hopes of better success then they had many years had, but the middle of the year 1649 happily concluding them, the news of their pacification,

fication, and that of a great victory gained by the Portugueses against the Hollanders in Brazil, caused a general joy over all Portugal; for the King appointed publique thanks to be given, and *Te Deum* to be sung in all Churches.

Hopes to revenge the late defeat given by the Lord *Therimicourt*, and desire to do some valiant act before he departed from his Government, made the Marquess of Leganez governour of the Spanish forces at *Estramadura*, give an Alarum to the Portuguese Frontiers, and enter into the Country with two thousand horse, and 6000 foot, but the valiant Count of St. Laurence assaulting him, forced him to retire with shame, and excuse himself that he marched out only to meet the Marquess of Mortare, who was appointed to succeed him in the Government.

Yet this small and worthless Alarum, made the King of *Portugal*, who knew that too much care could not be had of the safety of his Kingdom, to send Orders to the Governors to look more exactly to the countries committed to their charges then formerly, and strictly to give charge to *Don Juan de Menezes* Governour of *Porto*. The Viscount *Ponte de Lima* Governour of the countries between *Douro* and *Mimbo*, to the Count of *Arogna* Governor of *Trasmonthes*, and *Don Roderigo de Castro* Governour of *Beira*, to repair with all expedition to their several Commands.

Nor was his Majesty less careful of his dominions abroad then of those neer home, which made him dispatch the Baron of *Alviro* to be

Go-

Governour of *Tanger*, and *D. Francisco De Noronha* to *Mazagan*, both strong Forts in Africa; the last of which had been neer surprized by the Moors of *Barbary*, but the Commander of that party which assaulted it, being slain by a valorous French-man, they were beaten off with loss, for which service the King bestowed upon the French-man a pension of six hundred Crowns per annum.

And whilst His Majesty was distributing his bounties, he could not forget the Lady *Dona Maria Manuel*, widow to the some-time before deceased *D. Antonio Coello*, *D. Caravallio*, who had ever since His Majesties coming to the Crown, been one of His Privy-Councillors, and was one of the chief persons that went Ambassadors into *France*, to renew the Alliance, and conclude a firm League between the King of *Portugal*, and *Lewis* the thirteenth King of *France*; His Majesty therefore in consideration of his services, bestowed a valuable pension on his aforesaid widow.

There was almost dayly inroads made upon the Frontiers in some places or other, amongst the rest the Baron of *Themericourt* entred with a strong party into the Spanish Territories, surprised the Suburbs of the City of *Albuquerque*, and brought away a very rich booty without the loss of so much as one souldier upon the place, and not above twenty wounded.

The succor of the distressed Subjects of the more distressed King of *England*, about the year 1650. gave occasion to the King of *Portugal* to manifest

fest his affection to the English Nation, which he did by giving assistance to the gallant Prince *Rupert*, who being by His Majesty of *England* made Admiral of those few ships which in the year 1648. returned to their Allegiance, had ever since been pursued by the more potent Fleets of the English Rebels, and was now by them driven to seek the protection of his *Portugal* Majesty, who notwithstanding that the Fleet of the Rebels with threatening *Bravado's*, demanded the said Kings leave, either to assault them in his port, or to force them to come out bravely, protected them under his Castles.

In revenge of which the Rebels of *England*, who stiled themselves a Parliament, proclaimed an open War with the *Portugal* Nation, which His Majesty notwithstanding his great engagement at that present, both against the *Spaniards* at home, and the *Hollanders* on the other side the Line, resolved to endure, rather than deliver up the faithful Subjects of *England* into the hands of Murther, Tyranny, and Treason, and therefore in part to cry quittance with the *English*, who had taken Prize several Ships belonging to this Nation, he made seizure of all the English Ships and goods within his whole dominions, but onely those he had before protected.

But at length Prince *Rupert* finding a clear passage from out his ports, where he had for many months been blocked up, the King by reason of his other large expences in defence of his Kingdom finding himself unable to maintain a War against the English, and nature dictating us

us to the preservation of our selves, resolved, more moved out of necessity then inclination, to send an Agent into *England* to conclude a peace.

The person deputed to go on this unpleasante employment, (*viz*, to court Rebels) was *D. Suarez de Gineraines*, who had for his assistance and interpreter, Mr. *Myles* an English Merchant; these two embarked upon a *Hamburger* hired for that purpose by the King of *Portugal*, arrived in *England* in January 1650. About the beginning of February, *D. Suarez* had audience, before a Committee of the pretended Parliament, to whom he made a Speech in Latine to this effect.

**T**He Serenissimo King of *Portugal* my Master, sends me hither to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England* that on his behalf, and in his name, having first most friendly saluted you, (as I now do with the greatest affection of my heart that I am able) I may joyntly tender and make known to you, the Royal desire which my Master feels within himself, to conserve and more and more to knit the knot of that Amity which uninterrupted hath ever been between the Serenissimo Kings of Portugals their Ancestors, and this renowned *English* Nation.

It being my part to endeavor what lies in me, to remove all obstacles that may hinder the most vigorous effect of this hearty union, and conjunction of minds, so to preserve inviolably

' the ancient peace between us.

' This I come to continue, hoping and wishing all happy success therein; this I come to intimate and offer unto the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*, with that sincere and prittine affection, which hitherto the experience of many ages hath made manifest.

' Nor shall you need to scruple the sincerity of my intention and purpose, by reason of the divers past attempts (not to say fights) between your power and ours, since they have not been such as have broken or dissolved our amity, nor have had their rise or approbation from the King my Master, nor as we believe from the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*, but more probably carried on either by the impulse of their own private affections, or by the defect of that circumspection which in such cases is ever necessary.

' But as I hope particularly and fully to prove (indeed to demonstrate) this truth unto the Parliament of the Republique of *England*, so I am assured they will not onely rest satisfied therein, but shall also have accruing to them a newer force, and sence of mutual friendship between us, since the jarrings that happen amongst friends, are oftentimes justly accounted as certain redintigrations of love.

' And I do admire our enemies have not made this reflection, whilst fed with vain hope, they have thought it in their power to sow and ferment discords between us, upon presumption of this trivial innovation.

' The

' The King my Master sends me to continue and preserve our common and ancient peace, whereof I am to make a tender unto the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England* in His Majesties behalf, as proceeding from a perfect sincerity in his Royal breast, and whereunto he is chiefly drawn by the motive of his singular esteem and love, he bears unto this English Nation.

' And this, as the main point I shall recommend unto you, both in regard of your greater good and ours, and as a thing of highest concernment, that we reflect how little it can be pleasing to Almighty God, and how derogatory it must needs be to our reputation on both sides, to give the least beginning of discord between two Christian Nations, so well affected to one another as we are.

' It is manifest unto the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*, and to all Europe besides, in how wonderful a manner (such as was onely possible to God, the King my Master was restored to his Kingdoms, and how the divine Majesty (whose handy-work this was) doth by his especial care and grace defend and continue this restoration.

' Which as it doth dayly more appear by the victories we have over our enemies at home, so again it is seen in our remotest and most distantial dominions in the *East-Indies*, where even at a huge distance (His Majesty possessing the hearts of his people, enjoyes that greatest peace in the world, and is secure in *Africa*, relying

relying thereupon his prosperous and happy powers.

To conclude, the King my Master, lest any thing should be wanting to render him compleatly happy, hath (according to the wish of an ancient Christian Author, for securing the prosperity of the *Roman Empire*, a faithful Senate, puissant Armies, and a most obedient people, Fortifications in the judgement of wisest politicians, conduced and necessary both to defend and increase Empires and Kingdoms.

Now in this good condition of not onely gaining and conserving friends, but also of vanquishing our enemies, the King my Master loves and embraces peace, as the chiefest good amongst humane things, holding it forth to all Kingdomes and Commonwealths, but especially to this of *England*, with that exceeding good will which he hath hitherto born, & shall ever bear unto the same, standing thereunto obliged by such bonds of love and good offices, as shall never be forgotten by His Majesty.

For the people of this Nation are the most worthy successors of those their Heriack Ancestors, who by their just power and Arms came freely to vindicate our Crowns from the *Mahometan* oppressions. And are, if not the same persons, at least their children, who inflamed with a fervor and zeal of defending the Crown of *Portugal*, justly did disdain to see it in the unjust possession of a foreign Prince.

They are, I say, those who with so mature deliberation and resolution, endeavoured to

snatch

snatch away this undue possession from the said Usurper, maugre the concurrence of some ill affected Portugals with our enemies ; and that they might achieve this end glorious to themselves, and to us emolumental, they are those who covered these as with their Squadrons and Fleets of Ships, ever formidable to their most potent enemies by a new example of an unheard of valour (had our unfortunate Stars then given us leave to be happy) come up to the very walls of *Lisbon*.

And this having formerly been between us and them most powerful English-men, and our most loving brethren, now that the Crown of *Portugal* (for which you have fought so valiantly, when it was unlawfully detained, is happily restored to the possession of the natural, and lawful King to whom of right it appertains) who would not admire to see you bend your equal power, (upon no occasion given) against the true and rightful King of *Portugal* by joyning with, and favoring the same Usurper (beaten by us, from whom your selves did heretofore by force of your own Arms in our behalfs endeavor to snatch and wrest away that Crown he had unjustly seized upon, and whom indeed you have hitherto both in desire and effect opposed.

It would to all the world seem a thing much removed from the innate generosity and gallantry of this your Nation, and very ill suiting with your Christian justice and equality, as also it would be a very unworthy requital of us

' (who have deserved better at your hands, and  
 ' of that benevolence and affection wherewith  
 ' the Whole kingdom of *Portugal* is passionately  
 ' carrying on towards you, wishing unto you  
 ' the same happiness that we our selves desire to  
 ' enjoy.

' Let therefore these imaginary Clouds of dis-  
 ' cord vanish, and be quite blown over from our  
 ' thoughts, as serving onely to Eclipse with  
 ' darkness, the clear light of our antient amity,  
 ' which (with what intention God Almighty  
 ' knows,) the importune sagacity of our Com-  
 ' mon enemy would fain deprive us of.

' Let all obstacles be removed, and thrown  
 ' quite away; wherewith the true serving politi-  
 ' cians by their inbred ambition of an univeral  
 ' Monarchy do conspire the ruine of us both;  
 ' aiming at nothing more then to set us together  
 ' by the ears, that overthrowing each other  
 ' with our own Wars, we may have breifs open,  
 ' (when our powers are exhausted) to their swords  
 ' and wounds, with greater advantage against our  
 ' selves, and less hazard unto them.

' This new Republique is built upon strong and  
 ' sure foundations; as also our antient and re-  
 ' stored Kingdoms, let us therefore cast our  
 ' eyes unto the common interest of our cause,  
 ' joyning hands, and mutual benevolence to  
 ' such effect, as may render both parties secu-  
 ' rity, the greater forbearing, and bewaring  
 ' above all things, all provocations, or irrup-  
 ' tions of War, whereby (besides the inconveni-  
 ' ences, and losses which they ever draw after  
 ' them,)

' them,) all our own affairs and safety may be  
 ' hazarded extreamly, while their counsels and  
 ' endeavours will be promoted, who by hidden  
 ' and wicked arts, strive to extend their own  
 ' power, by the common waste they would  
 ' make in ours.

' The King of *Portugal* my Master, hath sent  
 ' me hither furnished with a firm ample plenipo-  
 ' tentiary power, that discussing, and screwing  
 ' all the just and convenient meanes, I may  
 ' confer about the conservation of Peace, and  
 ' (removing all emergent obstacles and scruples)  
 ' resolve, and establish with the Parliament of  
 ' the Commonwealth of *England*, whatsoever  
 ' shall be necessary for composing of our present  
 ' affairs, and maturely to provide with the grea-  
 ' test security that may be possible, for their fu-  
 ' ture well being.

' I therefore beseech the Parliament of the  
 ' Commonwealth of *England*, that weighing and  
 ' considering these things which I have exhibi-  
 ' ted, they would please to decree whatsoever  
 ' shall seem to them most convenient and just.

To this large Speech of forced and known  
 flattery, if we respect it in relation to the per-  
 sons it was spoke to, (though most true in those  
 particulars relating to the *English* Nation whilst  
 monarchical) was answered by the Rebels, with  
 a large Harange of the injuries they supposed  
 done them by the protection of Prince *Ruperts*  
 Fleet, and seizure of the English Merchants  
 Ships and Goods, concluding that they must have  
 repa-

reparation made for the publique damage of the Commonwealth , which they would be willing to accept of in any honorable manner, and were willing to that purpose , if the Ambassador had sufficient power to treat with him to that effect.

In summe, after sometime the Count *Del Sa*, Lord Chamberlain of the Kingdom of *Portugal* arrived in *England*, in the quality of an Ambassador extraordinary, who after many Conferences Addresses and large Offers made , obtained a Peace, upon condition to repay great Sums of monyes towards the satisfaction of the losses of the English Merchants.

During the stay of this Ambassador, his brother *D.Pantaleon Sa*, Knight of *Malta*, led by I know not what frantick madnes, made a great uproar upon the New Exchange in *London*, where some *English* were by him and his followers murdered; for which several of his retinve were hanged , and himself, notwithstanding the earnest solicitations of his brother, afterwards beheaded upon Tower-hill , when the government of *England* was changed from a strange kinde of Commonwealth, to a stranger kinde of Monarchy, under a Protector.

But to return back again to the affairs of the Kingdom of *Portugal*. The Earl of *Castile Melhor* who had been sent Vice-Roy into *Brazile*, had so good success, that with the assistance of those *Portuguese* before in the Kingdom, he expulsed the *Hollanders* out of all their Garrisons there, except the strong Fortress of *Recif*, which was

was built upon a Rock wholly environed by the Sea. This animated the United States of the *Netherlands*, to endeavour a revenge and recovery of that country, and to that end and purpose, a Potent Fleet was set out , and notwithstanding the very earnest endeavours, and large offers of the *Portuguese* Ambassador at the *Hague*, set sail to reconquer that Kingdom, but not with that success which was expected, for the expedition proved wholly fruitless , and after so great an expence, the States were so highly discontented, that the Admiral *Wittison* was arrested at the *Hague*, to answer such things as should be objected against him concerning that voyage.

It much concerns that King who hath to deal with enemies too potent for him, to strengthen himself with such Alliance, as may most advantage him, and endammage his foe ; This consideration made King *John of Portugal*, about the year 1652. send an Ambassador to the young Duke of *Savoy*, (who by reason of the scituation of his Country, had good and frequent opportunites to annoy the Catholique King,) and divert him from turning his whole Force upon this Kingdom) offering reciprocal Marriage between that Duke and his Daughter, and the young Prince *Theodosio* and *Savoy's* Sister. But this his intention, was I suppose diverted, if not wholly hindred by the great power of Cardinal *Mazarine* in *France*, who designed one of his Nieces as a fit match for *Eugenius* young Duke of *Savoy*.

'Tis not at all safe nor fit for a Subject to grow

grow too rich, at least not to exceed his Sovereign in Treasure, for he thereby lays himself open to the envy and suspicion of his Prince, nor is it possible that any who hath managed a publique employment, can be so without faults, as that somewhat cannot be laid to his charge to render him at a Kings mercy.

Sufficient example of this we have in D. Philip de Mascarendas Vice-Roy of *Goa*, in the *East-Indies*, who having for many years officiated in that high imployment, had gathered up an infinite Mass of Riches, and now being called home, thought in peace and quiet to enjoy what with a penurious and industrious hand he had been many years storing up: but the King being informed that he had indeed such a vaste treasure in Gold, Diamonds, Pearls and other Jewels, as he could not with his own honor or safety permit a Subject to enjoy, easily found out them who were ready to form complaints against him, which were as readily listened to by the Kings Council, who presently drawing up a charge against him, for having used an arbitrary power, oppressed, and abused the Subjects, and Merchants trading thither, &c. caused the Ship wherein he came, with all the riches laden on it, to be seized on for the Kings use, and himself for sometime imprisoned, nor had it been a wonder if he had made a forfeiture of his life, as well as of the greatest part of his Estate.

The strength of the *Hollanders* at Sea, had been the greatest obstacle to the *Portuguese*, not wholly regaining there ancient possession in *Brazile*,

*zile*, but the Wars wherein the *Hollanders* had involved themselves with *England*, proving so powerful a diversion, the *Portuguese* took the advantage to reduce *Recif*, which with several Forts that encompassed it, and some few other, were the onely places that held out against them.

Against this therefore with a sufficient Land-force, came *Don Francisco Barreto* governor of *Pernambuco*, (whilst the *Portuguese* Navy consisting of 65 Sayl blocked it up by Sea,) and first by storm took the Fort of *Salines*, and thence coming before that of *Burracco*, found it already abandoned, and blown up by the defendants: he next proceeded to the new Fortress, the next and strongest Fort to that of *Recif*, and well manned and munitioned. Thus having made a sturdy resistance, was at length forced by the *Portugal*, which so amazed the *Hollanders*, that though they had fifteen hundred men, and six monchs provisions in *Recif*, yet they agreed to yield it upon honorable terms on the 26 of *January 1654*. being twenty four years after they had taken it from the *Portugals*.

**T**he conditions upon which this stronge fortess was surrendered up, were to this effect.

1. That *D. Francisco Barreto* should forget all Acts of Hostility made by the *Hollanders* against the *Portugals* by *Sea and Land*.
2. That all persons whatsoever, even the Jews in *Recif*, and *Maurice-town*, though Rebels against the King of *Portugal*, should be pardoned.
3. That all *Hollanders*

landers should be free to carry away those goods they actually possessed. 4. That they should have sufficient numbers of Ships, able to pass the Equinoctial Line, with Iron-guns for their transportation. 5. That the Hollanders married with Portugal Women or Natives there, should be dealt so withal, as if they had married Dutch Women, and should with the consent of the women, have power to carry them away with them. 6. That those who would stay there under the obedience of the Portugals, should be used as well as if they were native Portugals, and as to their Religion, should live as other strangers do in Portugal. 7. That all forts about Recif and Maurice-town, viz. the port of St. Bastions, Boa, Vista, St. Austines, Convent, the Castle of Maurice-town, that of the three Bastions, the Brum, with it's Redoubt, the Castle of St. George, and all others should be surrendered to the aforesaid D. Francisco Barreto governor of Pernambuco, with all the Ordnance and Ammunition presently after the signing of these Articles. 8. That the Hollanders should be free to remain in Recif and Maurice-town for three months, they surrendering their Arms, which should be restored to them when they took shipping, and in the mean while they should have power to buy them necessary provisions of the Portugals for the voyage. 9. All Negotiations and Alienations should be made during the said three months, according to the present Articles. 10. That the Governor should quarter his Forces where he pleased, and that the Hollanders should be protected during those three months, and having liberty to end their private dif-

differences before their own Judges. 11. That they should carry away all their Papers whatsoever. 12. That if they could not sell their goods in the said three months time, they should leave them with whom they pleased under the obedience of the Portugals, to be disposed of according to their own order. 13. That they should have all the victuals in the store houses of Recif, and the other Forts for their voyage. 14. That as to their pretensions against the Portugals, they might sue them at the King of Portugals Court. 15. That all their Vessels should be restored unto them, which they might fit for their voyage. 16. That they might have liberty to advise all their Ships upon the Coast, to come and laid their goods at Recif: And in the last article it was expressed that upon the demand of the Hollander, that this might not prejudice any former treaty between the King of Portugal, and the States General, D. Francisco Barreto would not assent thereunto.

There were other articles likewise granted to the military Forces, the sum of which were, that all offences and hostages might be forgotten, that all souldiers should go out of Recif with their Arms, Match lighted, Bullet in mouth, Flying-colours; but coming near the Portugal Army, should put out the Match, and lay their Arms in those Magazines appointed by the governour of Pernambuco, to be restored to them at their departure, provided they went to Nants, Rochel, or to some place in the United Provinces and not to any belonging to the King of Portugal; for security whereof

whereof they should give three hostages, and all Officers and Souldiers should be shipt together with General *Sigismond Schop*, after the delivery of the Forts of *Riogrand*, *Paraiba*, and *Tamarica*. That the General should have twenty pieces of brass ordinance, from four Pound-Ballet to eighteen, withal their furnitures, besides all necessary Iron-guns, for the defence of the Ships that should be afforded them for their transportation, with convenient supplyes of ammunition and provision, according to the thirteenth Article before recited: That General *Sigismond*, and all his Officers of War, should have liberty to carry away or sell all his or their goods or slaves. That sick or wounded persons should have liberty to stay till they recovered, but the Governour would not condescend to release those *Hollanders* which were prisoners before this surrendry: A general pardon was granted to all rebels, chiefly to *Amboyna*, *Mendiz*, and all other Indians and Negroes, but they were not to have the honor to march out with their Arms. In sum, the supream Council at *Recif*, did oblige themselves for the surrendring of these places, upon the signing of these Articles, and for the delivering up the Island of *Farnam*, *Viaca*, *Noroga*, *Riogrand*, *Paraiba*, and *Tamarica*, upon the same conditions for the inhabitants, as had been granted to those of *Recif*.

These Articles were signed and delivered on both sides, at the Camp at *Taborda*, on the 18 of January 1653., and Conditions on both sides punctually observed. Thus did the Hollanders loose

loose all their Acquists in *Brazile*, which so exasperated those high and mighty States, that at the coming into *Holland* of myn Heer *Sigismondo Schop*, who had there been General of their *Militia*, they caused him to be imprisoned, and tried for his life by a Council of War, but notwithstanding endeavors of his enemies, he was acquitted.

Nor were the *Portugals* at home less fortunate against their neighbor enemy the *Spaniards*, for to omit many petty skirmishes, inroads made by them withal success desirable in the summer 1654. D. *Antonio D' Albuquerque* General of the *Portuguese* horse, taking an advantage upon a party of *Castilians*, which lay upon the Borders neer *Aronches*, under the command of Count *D' Amarante*, set upon them, slew their General *Amarante*, and took six hundred horse; and farther animated with this success, and the knowledge he had that a vigorous prosecution is the onely mother of a true victory, pursued them with a Army of 3000 Foot and 1500 Horse, eight leagues into their own Country, as far as the old and strong Castle of *D' Oluce*, while encouraging his Souldiers, (made valorous by their former good fortune) he resolved to attaque, and with continued batteries, and storms so wearied out the enemy, that after four days siege they yeilded upon composition, and *Albuquerque* looking upon it as a place considerable, both for the countenancing of incursions into the enemies country, and keeping in awe the town of *Xeres*, which is hard

hard by, having repaired it and placed in it a strong Garrison, returned.

About the beginning of the year 1655. D. *Francisco De Ferrara Rabella* arrived in *England*, with Commission from the king of *Portugal* as Agent, to *Oliver Cromwell*, who then layed here under the title of *Protector*, to make a more firm confirmation of the Peace with *England*, and to advise, I suppose, about carrying on the War with *Spain*; which when *Cromwell* had given some reasons to make the world believe he would commence against that Catholick Monarch, and how much such a War was for the interest of *Portugal*, none will doubt who have read the foregoing story, which made King *John* court that English Usurper, with more submisseness and complacency, by both harbouring his Fleets, and sending presents to his Generals, then otherwise his Genius would have permitted him to have done, any way in prejudice of *Englands* lawful KING. In the mean time the death of Pope *Innocentius* the Tenth, made D. *Francisco de Souza* Ambassador at *Rome*, for the King of *Portugal*, make new addresses to *Alexander* the seventh his Successor, for confirmation of the Church Officers in that Kingdom, for he had never had any full grant from *Innocent*; but now the *Spanish* Ambassadors opposed themselves more then ever, and by means of the Queen of *Sweden*, who wholly employed her interest for the benefit of that Nation, endeavoured to frustrate even the *Portuguese* hopes, nay so desperate was the *Spaniards*

niards malice, that they laid several designs to murther the *Portugal* Ambassador, but all proved ineffectual. In sum, after D. *Francisco de Souza*, had spent some years in the Court of *Rome* to very little purpose, he was upon the death of King *John* the fourth, called home to be Governor of the yong King *Alfonso*.

The proffered interchangeable Match with *Savoy*, not taking effect, father *Du Rozaire*, a Dominican and Archbishop of *Goa*, was sent Agent to *France*, to treat about a Marriage between that King, and the Infanta *Donna Catharina*, with Proposals of three Millions of Gold for Her Portion, and that the King of *Portugal* would for seven Years maintain eighteen Men of War at Sea, for the defence and service of the *French* Crown.

Long was this business in negotiation, and by many thought would have taken effect, the Agent being very highly carressed both by the King and Queen mother of *France*, but whether by reason of Cardinal *Mazarine*'s dislike of it, or other reasons of State, it was prolonged by continual demurs, till after the King of *Portugals* death, and then wholly broken off.

For King *John* being now arrived to about fifty years of Age, in the sixteenth year of his Reign, and in the year of our Lord 1656. on the 6. of November, S. N. paid his last debt to nature, having a long time been troubled with an obstruction in the kidneys, occasioned by the stone and gravel, which was so sharp all the time of his sickness, that he seldom urined, and when

he did it, was in so little quantity that it did scarce at all ease him; this violent pain put him into a Burning-feaver, which in ten days over-pressed his vitals.

Before his death, he appointed *Donna Lucia* his Queen, to be Regent of the Kingdom during the minority of *D. Alfonso* her son, recommending to her for Assistants in the management of so great burden as a Crown, the reverend *D. Emanuel* Archbishop of *Lisbon*, *Don Ruylio* Marques of *Nisa*, the Earl of *Canavandake*, and some others whose abilities, love and fidelity, he had experience of.

He had by his Queen *Donna Lucia* Daughter to the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, four Children; onely two of which survived him, to wit, *Alfonso* who succeeded him in the Kingdom, and is at present King of *Portugal*; and the *Infanta Catharina*, who was born the year before her Father came to the Crown, a Princess in whom all vertues seem to flow, that can make her the worthy Daughter of such renowned Parents: her beauteous body being amply replete with her generous Mothers spirit, whose magnanimity and prudence, all the world have admired: his other two children were the Prince *Theodosio*, who was so unfortunate as to die some time before his Father, and a Daughter who died young.

He was a person of a very comely presence, his countenance pleasant, but inclining to swarthiness, his body about a middle stature, yet comely and well proportioned, nor were the lineaments of his mind less becoming than those of

### *of Portugal.*

of his body, though if ye believe common fame, he was none of the wisest Kings that ever *Portugal* could boast of: the reason that he left so much of the reins of the Government to his wife, a woman of a masculine and politick spirit, from whence perhaps that jesting *Spaniard* might take occasion to say; *That it was not the Portugal force, but the Spanish policy, that kept that kingdom from the Catholique King*, alluding to the Queens being a *Spaniard*.

He was buried in the great Church of *St. Vincenza del Foro*, with all accustomed and becomming ceremonies, lamented by those Kings who had been his Allies, especially by the King of *France*, who honored his memory with a most magnificent Funeral solemnity, himself (attended by most of the Nobles and Parliament of *France*,) gracing it with his presence at the Church of *Notre Dame*, where after the singing of Mass, the Bishop of *Vance* pronounced a Funeral Oration, suitable to so Royal a subject and occasion.

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# ALFONSO the VI.

The Two and twentieth KING of  
**PORTUGAL.**

**K**ing John the fourth being thus deceased, his only surviving Son *Alphonso* the 6<sup>th</sup> of that name succeeded, being about the Age of fourteen years, his Mother during his minority administering the affairs of the Kingdom, and causing him to be Crowned on the 14 of November, eight days after the death of his Father.

The whole Kingdom of *Portugal* was in a kind of amaze at the so sudden death of King *John*, especially considering the youth of their present King, fearing lest their common enemies should now take advantage of them: but the prudent management of the most important business of State by the Queen Regent, soon banished all those fancied fears.

The Queen being sensible, that upon this occasion of the Kings death, she should have most occasion to use the Souldiery, by the advice of her Council, ordered all the Infantry of the Kingdom should have half a years pay, the better to encourage them, who were of themselves ready enough to fight against their common and inveterate enemy, the Castilians.

And because she knew that the King of *Spain* would

would loose no opportunity to oppress the Kingdom of *Portugal*, she thought it imprudence to let any slip where any advantage might be gained upon him, and therefore all the Spanish Forces being drawn out of *Andaluzia* to oppose the English, in case they should attempt to land at *Cadiz*, (for they then blocked up that Port with a Potent Fleet, she commanded four thousand Horse to make an inroad into that country, who plundered, and layed waste all before them, bringing away between forty and fifty thousand head of Cattel, and leaving the whole soil in a manner desolate:

This so exasperated the Spaniards, that draining most of the Garisons of his Kingdom he raised a potent Army, and with ten thousand Foot, and five thousand Horse entered *Portugal*, and laid Siege to the strong City of *Olivenza*, which at length they reduced to that necessity that the defendants were willing to capitulate, & sounded a parly, but when they came to treat, the Spaniards would not admit the King of *Portugal* any other title then that of Duke of *Braganza*, which made the Portugals renounce any farther treating.

But at length the Spaniards condescending to treat, the Town was delivered upon Articles: but so much did the Queen Regent and Council of *Portugal* resent it, that they immediately gave order to arrest the person of Don *Mandiol de Saldagna* the Gouvernour, who (with several of his chief Officers,) was by the Count de St. *Lorenze*, General of the Portuguese Forces in those

those parts, sent prisoner to *Lisbon*, there to answer their ill defending of that town, it appearing that at the surrendring of it, there marched out two thousand two hundred well Armed Foot, and one hundred Horse; nor were they reduced to that necessity that was pretended, there remaining in the stores of Ammunition and provision, sufficient to have defended the town a great while longer.

The loss of this place was a great blow to the *Portuguese*, it being a strong Frontier town, and giving the *Spaniard* absolute command a great way into the Country: but this the King of *Spain* resolved should be but a beginning of his conquest (if possible) of this Kingdom, for he still made all preparations he could to assault it with a greater force, and not onely endeavoured this with might and main to oppress it himself, but by his Ambassadors solicited the States General of the United Provinces to send their Vice-Admiral *Opdam* with the Fleet he then had before *Vantzick*, into *Portugal*, to demand satisfaction for the damage the *Portugals* had done to their *West-India company* in *Brazile*, and in case the King of *Portugal* should deny to comply with their desires, to force them to a composition.

The High and Mighty States easily listned to this councel, and Vice-Admiral *Opdam* with a potent Fleer was sent to *Lisbon*, carrying with him some Commissioners from the States to make their demands, which the Queen Regent and Council thought so unreasonable, that they could

could not return any satisfactory answer to them, whereupon the Commissioners departed. But *Opdam* still stayed with his Fleet to wait an opportunity of catching the *Brazile* Fleet in their return home, many of which notwithstanding the care and endeavours of the *Portuguese* to prevent it, he made prize of, and sent into *Holland*.

By this means was the War which for many years, had been maintained between the *Hollanders* and *Portugals* on the other side the line, transferred to this side, which the King of *France* endeavoured by all meanes possible, before it's eruption to prevent, and afterwards to compose by his Ambassadors *Monsieur de Thou* in *Holland*, and the *Sieur de Comings* in *Portugal*, but to no effect.

Thus assaulted by two potent Nations, both by Sea and by Land were the *Portuguese*, which yet made them not at all falter in their courage and resolution, the generous Queen Regent causing all possible Leavyes to be made to oppose the *Castilian*, sending into *Barbary* to buy horses, and by Leagues abroad endeavoring to strengthen the interest of the Kingdom, an Ambassador was sent to that purpose into *England*, to renew and confirm the Amity before concluded on, and many conferences there were between the Archbishop of *Goa*, who had before been Ambassador in *France*, and the *Sieur de Comings*, so that many were in hopes that the Match between the King of *France* and the *Infanta* would have gone forward, and an in

indissoluble League both defensive & offensive, been concluded between the two Nations.

And to joyn force to policy, a gallant Army of about sixteen thousand Foot, and three thousand Horse, all Portuguese, took the field, and in revenge for the loss of *Olivenza*, laid siege to *Mouron*, which in three or four dayes they took by storm, putting 1500 Spaniards to the Sword, and resolved to proceed to the regaining of *Badajox*, and *Olivenza*; and to that purpose marching without opposition by *Caya*, (which they left fortified) they came to the Fort of St. Christopher, the strongest hold of the City of *Badajox*, which they several days battered, and thrice stormed, but were beaten off, yet at length they took it, and so securely entrenched themselves about the whole City.

The Duke of *Ossima* General of the *Castilian* horse, having notice of this streight siege of the City, endeavoured with sixteen hundred Horse to cut off their convoys and provisions; but the Count del Prado governour of *Elvas*, receiving advice of his design, sallied out of the City with three companies of Horse, and all the Foot he had to prevent him, by which means *Ossima* was encompassed on both sides, for at the same time that he was on the other part charged by Don Andrea D' *Albuquerque* General of the Portuguese horse, and that with so much gallantry that they presently discomfited their enemies, slew four hundred upon the place, took three hundred prisoners, and forced the Duke of *Ossima* to save himself by swimming.

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This happy success encouraged them to return with more alacrity to the siege, which they prosecuted with all vigor possible, and on the three and twentieth of June, stormed and took a Redoubt which was palisadoed, but at length when they had spent much time, blood, and treasure, they were enforced by the powerful Army of Don Lewis de Haro to raise their Siege.

For the King of Spain exasperated with the loss of *Mouron*, and fearing likewise to loose *Badajox*, had rallyed a great Army, which he committed to the care of his favorite Don Lewis de Haro, who not onely with it raised the siege from before *Badajox*, but likewise so straightly besieged *Elvas*, one of the Portugueses strongest Frontier-towns, the taking of which might have endangered the whole Kingdom, and reduced it to such necessity, that it was even upon the point of yielding.

But the Portugals who knew of how much importance it was to them, had ever been anxious for its relief, and therefore having at length bravely recruited their Army, they advanced with full resolution to drive the Spaniards out of their Trenches, nor did they effect it less bravely then they had resolved it, for they totally routed their General, Don Lewis de Haro very hardly escaping; but in this battel the Portuguese lost the worthy *Albuquerque* General of the horse.

And to counterpoise this victory, the strong Fortress of *Mouzon* upon the borders of *Galicia*, was

was surrendred to the *Spaniards*; and a Party of the *Portugals*, not having advice that it was already possessed by the *Castilians*, going to relieve it, were surprized and forced shamefully to retreat, with the loss of some hundreds, and this Success encouraged the *Spaniards* under the command of the Marquis of Viana, to besiege the onely City the *Portugals* were possest of on the River *Minho*, but it was relieved by the *Portugals*. The *Spaniards* likewise gained a signal Victory over a Party of Portugal Horse nigh *Alcantara*; for advice being brought to the Governor of that Town, that the *Portuguez* with a party of four hundred Horse were entring upon the Frontiers in two Bodies, he taking five hundred Horse, and a select Party of Foot went to meet them, and so handsomly managed his busines, that he surprized one whole Body, scarce a man escaping. Commissary General, five Captains, and several other Officers being taken Prisoners.

But these things were inconsiderable disadvantages to the interest of *Portugal*, in respect of what it was like to feel by the Peace which was treating of between those two mighty Monarchs of *France* and *Spain*, which the Queen Regent and Council were sensible of; and therefore dispatcht Don *John D'Acosta* Ambassador Extraordinary to the French Court, to represent unto his Most Christian Majesty the state of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and to insist that there might be a due Consideration had of the Interest of his Master in the concluding

of the Peace with *Spain*, seeing he had formerly approved himself so good an Ally to the Crown of *France*. But this Embassie could produce no other effect, than a promise to endeavor a Mediation for them with the King of *Spain*, and procure them good terms upon Submission, which by the magnanimous Portugueses was rejected with indignation.

Nor were they at all daunted with the great power of the Spaniard which he intended to employ against them, but manfully resolved to endure all hazards, yet would they willingly have concluded a Peace with the *Hollanders*, and to that purpose Don *Fernando Tellez de Faro*, Duke of *Alvero*, was sent Ambassador to the States General, but he like a treacherous villain, revolted from them to the King of *Spain*, carrying along with him the papers of his Embassy; for which, according to his desert, his Effigies was executed at *Lisbon* as a Traytors; his Goods confiscated, his house razed to the ground, and his Children banished and degraded of nobility. His brother Don *Diego de Sylva*, who had served the King of *Portugal* in the quality of General at Sea, was likewise upon this occasion commanded to retire to one of his houses, and deprived of all publique employment.

After him was sent Don *Henry de Susa* Count of *Miranda*, to negotiate an Accommodation with the Netherland States, yet he prevailed little, for the pertinacious *Hollanders* were still resolute in their unreasonable demands, com-

puting,

puting their losses in *Brazile* (where they had no right to be) to amount to no less then thirty millions.

The Spaniards in the mean time were forced to give the *Portugals* some respite in the summer 1659. but preparations were made to assault them, with the whole power of that Monarchy in the Spring 1660. Don *John D'Austria* being called out of *Flanders* to be *Generalissimo* of the Spanish Forces, and having Orders given him in April 1660. to march directly to *Merida*, on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, though he went not that Summer.

But the Portuguese resolved not to be behind-hand with their Enemies, and therefore made several in-roads into the Spanish Territories, depopulating all before them, which made the Spaniards to be revenged, resolve to do the like to them; Order was therefore given to fall into the Kingdom on all sides, the Marques of *Viana* Governor of *Galicia*, marching in that way with eight thousand Foot, and eight hundred Horse, and the Governor of *Camara* invading that part which was adjacent to his government.

In this condition was the Kingdom of *Portugal* when His Majesty *Charles the Second*, King of *England* was restored to his Crowns and Kingdoms, welcomed by his Subiects with all gratulatory and submissive Obedience; the News of which was no sooner by advice from *D. Francisco de Melo*, Ambassador for the King of *Portugal* in *England*, conveyed to the ears of his

his Master, but he caused all the Guns of the Town, Castle, and Ships in the Road, to be fired, and for three days and nights kept solemn and magnificent Rejoycings; the *Portuguese* Nation as well as by this their joy at the Restoration of King *Charles the Second*, as by their sorrow and general mourning at the Death of King *Charles the First*, expressing their great affection for the English Nation.

But because their joy should be somewhat for their own, as well as our sakes, there at the same time arrived News at *Lisbon*, that *Don Alfonso Turtudo* General of the Horse, on the Frontiers of *Alentejo*, meeting with a Brigade of the Enemies Horse nigh to *Badajox*, had fought and defeated them, killed and took four hundred of them, amongst whom were four Captains of Horse prisoners.

The Spaniards still continued their Leavies against *Portugal*, being resolved to employ an Army of four thousand Horse and twelve thousand Foot constantly recruited, about the Frontiers of *Estramadura*, and another of three thousand Horse, and ten thousand Foot about *Galicia*, and a third of twelve thousand men, to serve as a Reserve to the two former. In this manner were they resolved to assault them by Land, while the Prince of *Montesarchio* with ten Men of War, was appointed to coast up and down before their Ports, and do them what mischief he could by Sea.

Thus have we deduced a Compendious Chronicle of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, from its first original

original under *Alfonso* the First, to the fourth year of the Reign of the present King *Alfonso* the Sixth, *Anno 1660.* and are forced now to leave her struggling with *Spain* for her liberty, which great Monarch, by the prudent Management of Affairs by that Sage and Illustrious Queen Regent, she hath hitherto been able to resist, and will without doubt still be able to defend her self against him, especially if the Match with *England* take effect, as without doubt it will; our Nation being like to prove a better Bulwark than the fickle *French*, who were seldom or never constant to their Friends, witness their deserting *Queen Elizabeth* when she waged VVar with the *Spaniards*, as they did now the *Portugals*.

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**FINIS.**

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A BRIEF  
Cosmographical Description  
Of all the Dominions of  
**P O R T U G A L.**

**T**HAT part of the Dominions of the King of *Portugal*, which are upon the Continent of *Europe*, contain first the kingdom of *Portugal*, and secondly the kingdom of *Algarve*, or *Regnum Algarbiorum*. The kingdom of *Portugal* is bounded on the North, with the Rivers *Minio* and *Avia*, which part it from *Gallicia*; on the South, with the kingdom of *Algarve*; on the West, with the *Atlantick Ocean*; and on the East, with the two *Castiles* and *Estramadura*, from which it is deduced by a Line drawn from *Ribadonia*, standing on the *Avia* to *Badayox*, on the *Anas* or *Guadiana*, it extendeth on the Sea-coast from North to South, four hundred miles; the breadth of it in the broadest place is one hundred miles, in the narrowest, eighty; the whole circumference is about eight hundred seventy nine miles; in which compass it containeth fourteen hundred and sixty Parishes.

It was first called *Lusitania*, from the *Lusitanis*

its chief Inhabitants, and had the name of *Portugal* either from the Port of *Cale*, now called *Caia*, sometimes a rich Empory or Mart-town, or more likely from the Haven of *Porto*, a town standing on the mouth of the River *Dueries*, where the *Golls* (or *French*) used to land their merchandize, and so was called *Portus Gallicorum*, and by contraction *Portugal*. This Town was given in Dower to *Henry Duke of Lorain*, with *Teresa* base Daughter to *Alphonso the sixth*, King of *Castile*, with the Title of *Earl of Portugal*, whose Successors coming to be Kings, called all those Countries they gained from the *Moors*, by the same name.

The Air of the Countrey is healthy, the Countrey hilly and bare of Corn, with which it is supplyed from *France*, and other Northern parts; yet that which they have is as good, if not better, than any *Europe* affords. The soyl and people are in all parts not rich alike, for where the soyl is richest, the people are poorest, not beneficed by the Trade of the too-far distant *Lisbon*; and where the soyl is poorest, the people are richest, helped by Traffick and Manufactures, the chief of which are making Salt and Silk, which they export in great abundance; and where there's want of Corn, that defect is supplyed with abundatice of Honey, Wine, Oyl, Alumne, Fruits, Fish, Salt, white Marble, and some Mines of Silver, &c.

The people are of a more plain, simple behavior than the rest of *Spain*, and (if we may believe the Spanish Proverb) neither numerous, nor

nor wise, but they have found them both. They have a kinde of natural Animosity, if not Antipathy against the *Castilians*, for depriving them of their native Government and Liberties, although they have now recovered both. They were always accounted good Sea-faring men, and fortunate in discovery of forein Countreys.

It aboundeth with Rivers of all sorts, having neer two hundred great and small. The chief are, 1. *Minius*, full of red Lead, and thence called *Minium* by the Latines, navigable with small Vessels neer a hundred miles. 2. *Lethes*, now *Lavada*. 3. *Muliadas*, now *Murdego*. 4. *Tagus*. 5. *Duerus*. and 6. *Anas*. These three last, common to all the rest of *Spain*; *Anas* or *Guadiana* passing by *Portugal* onely for seven leagues, *Tagus* for eighteen, and *Duero* for eighty: None of these navigable for any long space, by Ships of any great burthen; all the Rivers of *Spain* being generally swift of course, restrained within narrow Channels between sharp Rocks, and therefore incommodious for navigation: but that want is supplied by three excellent Havens, 1. That of *Lisbon* upon *Tagus*. 2. *Porto* upon *Duero* to the north of *Lisbon*. 3. That of *Setaval* south of *Lisbon*, scituare on a Goll, twenty miles in length, and three in breadth, a place of great importance.

The principal Cities of this Countrey are, 1. *Lisbon*, seated upon *Tagus*, a City famous for Commerce, called by the Latines *Olisippo*, or *Ulisippo*, and as some have fabulously imagined, built by *Ulysses* in his ten years travel. It is in

com-

compass seven miles, and contains upwards of thirty Parishes, in which are at least 20000 houses, neat and comely Fabricks: There are on the Walls seventy six Turrets and Towers & twenty-two Gates to the Sea-side. Towards the Continent it is situate upon five small Hills, betwixt which is a valley which runs down to the River. On the highest Hill stands an ancient Castle, not strong, but by reason of its vicinity to the Palace, serving now only for a Prison for great men. The Entrance of the River is defended by the Castle of *Cascais*, and neerer the City by the Fort of *Sr. Julians*, and the *Rock of Belem*, munitioned by twenty Pieces of Ordnance: This is the Chamber or the Kings of *Portugal*, the Sea of an Archbishop, the Staple of Commodities for all the kingdom, and thought more worth than all the Realm besides.

2. The second City of note is *Santaren*, seated on the *Tages*, so called from *Sancta Irene*, a Nun of *Tomar* (a Monastery wherein the old Kings of *Portugal* used to be crowned) martyred here by the Moors: this City is called by *Plutarchus* then a Roman Colony. 3. *Sintra* upon the main *Atlanick*, at the end of high mountains, called *Montes Luna*: hither by reason of the cool refreshings of the Sea, and pleasure of the Woods adioyning, the Kings of *Portugal* use to retire in the heat of Summer.

4. *Coimbra*, seated on both sides the River *Mendigo*, a pleasant Situation among the Vine-yards, and Woods of Olives, a Bishops Sea, an University, and sometime the Residence of the Kings,

Kings. 5. On the north side of the River *Duero*, betwixt that and *Minio*, is placed the City of *Braga*, once the Royal Seat of the *Swervian* Kings, now the Sea of an Archbishop, contending for the supremacy with *Toledo*. 6. *Porto*, the Haven of the *Galls* before-mentioned, standing at the mouth of *Duero*, now vulgarly called *Portuport*. 7. *Miranda*, a Bishops Sea, seated also on the *Duero*. 8. *Bragance*, the Dukes whereof now Kings of *Portugal*, were accounted so great Princes, that it was thought one third part of *Portugal* were their Vassals, and lived on their Lands: they are originally descended from *Alphonso* natural son to *John the First*, who was first by his Father created Earl of *Borcellos*, and after Duke of *Bragance*, they after came to have right to the Crown by marriage of *Katherine*, Daughter to *Emanuel*. 9. On the south of *Tagus*, and betwixt it and *Algarve*, is seated in the middest of a large and spacious Plain, the City of *Eubora*, the Sea of an Archbishop, and an University, the last founded by King *Henry the Cardinal*. 10. Is *Portolegre*, a Bishops Sea. 11. *Olivenza* on the *Guadiana*. 12. *Beja*, called by *Pliny* anciently *Pax Julia*, now *Meam*, not very well inhabited, but anciently a Roman Colony, and one of the three Juridicial Resorts of *Lusitania*.

## The Kingdom of Algarve.

The kingdom of *Algarve* lyeth South of *Portugal*, from which it is divided by a Line drawn from *Aschorin*, on the Western Sea to *Odochere*, a Castle on the *Guadiana*, on the East bounded by *Andalusia*, on the West and South by the main *Atlantick*; more wilde and barren it is then the kingdom of *Portugal*, peopled with few Towns, and those not very populous; hilly and mountanous, but by the benefit of the Sea, yielding a great Trade of fishing, specially of Tunny, of which there is abundance caught.

It took its name from its Western scituation, for so *Algarve* signifieth in the *Arabick*; the utmost end of it was antiently called *Promontorium Sacrum*, now *Cape St. Vincent*, because the bones of *St. Vincent*, religiously preserved by the Christians, were here burnt, and scattered by the Moors, but now vulgarly by Mariners called the *Southern Cape*: the Places of most importance in this kingdom, are 1. *Niebla*, the seat of *Abed Mefad*, once King of this Country. 2. *Sylvia*, an inland City, the seat of a Bishop. 3. *Villa Maona*, scituare beyond the Cape. 4. *Tavila*. 5. *Faro*. 6. *Lagos*, all Haven Towns.

This Country conquered by the Moors, with the rest of *Spain*, in the distractions of their power, was for a time under the Sovereignty and

and command of the Kings of *Sevil*, recovered from the Moors of *Sevil*, by the Kings of *Morocco*: It became subiect unto them till they left this Country, and was after parcelled among many Kings, one of which was *Aben Mefad*, reigning in *Niebla*, and the parts adjoyning being dispossesed of his Estate by *Alfonso* the wise, most of the other Towns and Princes submitted unto him, and became his Vassals: Anno 1257. more absolutely subdued, and made subiect to the Crown of *Portugal* by *Alfonso* the third, Anno 1260. to whom the said *Alfonso* the tenth of that Name in *Leon*, and seventh in *Castile*, had given the same in Dowry with *Beatrix* his daughter.

## The Azores, or Tenera Islands.

The Azores, or Tenera Islands, are certain Islands belonging to the Crown of *Portugal*, seated in the *Atlantick Ocean*, directly opposite to *Lisbon*, and distant from it 250 leagues, first found out and subdued by the *Portugals*, under the Conduct of Prince *Henry*, son of *John* the first, scituare between 38. and 40. degrees of the Latitude, and one of them in the first Longitude, which is commonly reckoned from these Islands, being the most Western parts of the world, before the discovery of *America*.

They were called *Azores*, from the multitude of

of Gossehawk, at first found there (*Azor* in the Spanish Tongue, signifying a Gossehawk) though at this time there are few or none found; they were called also the *Flemish Islands*, because first discovered by them, and in the Isle of *Faial*, one of the chief, there are some families still resemble *Flemings*, both in complexion and habit, and not far from their abode is a Torrent, called by the *Portugals*, *Riberados Flemings*, or the River of *Flemings*; they were also called *Tercera's*, from *Tercera* the chief of them.

The Air here is healthful, subject to few diseases; they all abound with flesh, fish, and other necessities, except Salt and Oyl, supplied from *Portugal*, Wines they have for their own use, but not to be transported, by reason of their weakness; of like nature is their Wheat and other Fruits, which hold not good above a Twelve-moneh; they are subject to Earthquakes, their chief commodities for transportation are *Canary birds*, Wood for Dyers, Joyners-work, and Beeves for such ships as come there to be Victualled.

The Inhabitants are generally laborious, excellent husbands of their grounds, insomuch, that they make Vines grow out of the Rocks, much given to Joynery-work, making pretty Knacks; in Customs they conform to the *Portugals*, having some smattering of the *Flemings*, which Nation they seem to affect, the Islands are nine in number, having their several names; viz.

1. *Tercera*,

1. *Tercera*, the chief of all the rest, 18 Miles in compass, well stored with Peaches, Apples, Lemons, and Orenges; and for the Kitchen, Turneps, Cabbages, plenty of Pot-hearts, and the best Potato roots (the Inhabitants greatest food) in the World: they have great quantity of the best Woad (called hence *Island Woad*) used by dyers; they have Fowl for the use of man, but no birds of prey; the whole Island is begirt with sharp Rocks; the Places of most importance, are 1. *Praye*, on the Seaside, well walled, but not very populous. 2. *Sta. Barbara*. 3. *St. Sebastian*. 4. *Glauc*. and 5. *Villa Nuova*: All Burroughs of good note. 6. *Angra*, the chief, not onely of this Island, but of all the nine; the residence of the Governor, and an Arch-Bishops See, who hath in it his Cathedral; 'tis fortified with two Castles, the Town likewise well Walled, the only Port Town of the Island, and made safe rather by Art then Nature.

2. *St. Maries*, so called from the Saint (as *St. Georges*, and *St. Michaels* are) unto which it is dedicated, the most Southern of the Isles, and next to *Spain*, twelve Miles in circuit, inhabited onely by *Spaniards*, and those much given to making Earthen Ware, so naturally hem'd in with Rocks, that it needs no other defence; the chief Town is likewise called *St. Maries*, giving to, or taking name from the Island.

3. *St. Michaels*, directly North from *St. Maries*, and little distant, the biggest of the pack, being

being 20. Miles in length, but the bredth not answerable, much subject to Earthquakes, and fiery vapouts; of most note among our modern Geographers, who have removed hither the first Meridian ( by which they divide the World into East and West ) from the *Canaries*, or *Fortunate Islands*, where it was fixed in the time of *Ptolemy*, and other ancient writers: The chief Town hereof, besides many Boroughs and lesser Hamlets, is called *Punta del Gada*, seated upon a dangerous Sea, and without any Port, yet more frequented by strangers then the Port of *Angra*, because here they may go in and out as they please, but not so in the other.

4. *Fayal*, seventeen or eighteen Miles in length, provided with all things necessary for the use of man, and well furnished with wood, for which commodity, much frequented by the Merchants of *England*: The chief Town of it is *Dorta*, defended with a Castle, both Town and Island, taken by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, anno 1597. in the famous action called the *Island-Voyage*.

5. *Gratiosa*, not above five or six Leagues in compasse, but so well furnished with fruits, that they send much yearly to *Tercera*, inhabited by *Portugals* onely, but so poor, that they are not able to bear the charge of a Garrison: the chief Town is called *la Plaza*.

6. St. *Georges*, twelve Miles long, about three in bredth, Mountainous and full of Forests, but those Forests well stored with Cedars, they use them many times for shipping, and some-

sometimes for jewel, the chief Town is St. *Georges*, as the Island.

7. *Puo*, lyeth on the South of the Isle St. *George*, and took this name from a high Hill, in the form of a Pyramide, which the *Portugals* generally call a *Pike*, or *Pico*, replenished with fruits, some Cedars, and a tree called *Teixo*, of great bulk, and much beauty, the wood thereof exceeding hardned within, and much waved, so admirably beautiful, that it is allowed onely to the Kings Officers, the other subjects being interdicted the use of it ( but upon special license ) by a publique Edict; in bigness it is second onely unto that of St. *Michael*, if not equal to it, hardly so much in length, but of greater bredth: the chief Towns of it, 1. St. *Sebastians*. 2. *Callota de Nesquin*, both upon the Sea, and in the East parts of the Islands.

8. *Flores*, directly East from *Fayal*, so called from its abundance of Flowers ( as *Gratiosa* for the like flourishing verdure of it ), is in compasse not above eight Miles, but plentifully furnished with Cattel, and good grounds to feed them: the chief Town is *Sta. Cruz*.

9. *Corvo*, the least of the nine, not above half so big as *Flores*, from which it is scituate to the North, and but a little distant, called thus of its abundance of Crows, both very unsafe and miserably poor, by reason of the many Pirates which lie betwixt them, to intercept such ships as Trade to *America*: These Islands were the last of the *Portugal* Dominions which held out for D. *Antonio*, the Bastard, against *Philip* the

the second, King of Spain; against whom the Island of *Tercera* was for a while gallantly defended by *Emanuel Desylva*, with the help of the French, but taken at last by the Marquis of *Sia. Cruz*, and the French, after promise of life, cruelly murdered in cold blood.

## The Portugals Possessions in Asia.

SO many are the Forts and Places possessed by the Portuguese in *Asia*; but especially in *India*, that to give a description of them all, would be impossible; it shall be sufficient to mention so few of the chiefest; and 1. *Diu* a Peninsula, in the Province of *Guzurate*, in the kingdom of *Cambaya*, looking towards *Persia*, but on the East side thereof near the mouth of *Indus*; here the Portugals built an Impregnable Citadel, by the leave and consent of King *Bacurines*, thereby to buy their aid against *Mahomed the Mogul*, who had newly vanquished him: A matter of such consequence to the Crown of *Portugal*, that *John Bottelines* confined to *India* for some crimes by him committed, undertook, in hope by the merit of that service to obtain his Pardon, to carry the first news of it in a small Vessel not above 18 foot long, and but six foot broad (the best which for the present could be provided) which with great courage he performed, and through that large, wide, and tempestuous Ocean, came in safery with

with his news to *Lisbon*, to the great joy of the King, but greater admiration of all sorts of people; Scarce was it settled in their new possession, when besieged by *Solyman Bassa*, Admiral to *Solyman the Magnificent*, with a Fleet of eighty Ships and Gallies, Anno 1537. offended with the Portugals for aiding the King of *Persia*, but rather for diverting the Spice-trade from *Alexandria*; in which he had such ill success, that having assaulted it in vain with his Land-forces, he was fain to raise his Siege in such haste and tumult, that he left his great Ordnance behind him.

2. Over against *Diu* upon the Sea-side they are possessed of *Damau*, a beautiful and pleasant Town, fortified with a strong Castle at the north end of it, of white chalky stone, well planted with Ordnance, opposite whereunto on the south-side of the Town, is a goodly Church edged on the top with white, which with the houses for the most part of the same colour also, afford a pleasant prospect to the Sailors by.

3. The next place of Consequence which they possess, and indeed the chief of all their possessions in *India*, is the City of *Goa* in the kingdom of *Decan*, a Sea-town, situate in a little, but most pleasant Island, called *Tickvarinum*, fifteen miles in compass, opposite to the Mouth or Outlet of the River *Mundavo*, a noted Empory, and one of the Keyes which unlock the Indies, for number of inhabitants, pleasantness of situation, and magnificent building, the chiefest of the Country; here the Portugals have their

Arsenals and Harbor for their Indian Fleet, by which they do command these Seas, so strongly fortified, that though beleaguered by the great *Idalian* with 35000 Horse, 6000 Elephants, and 250 piece of Ordnance, yet he could not force it; made in regard of the convenient situation and strength of it, the ordinary Residence of the *Portugal* Vice-Roy, who hath here his Council, Chancellor, and other Officers, for the Government of such parts of *India* as belong to that Crown. It is also the Seat of the Archbishop or Primate of the Indian Church, planted by that Nation, who is hence called the Archbishop of *Goa*.

4. To this we may adde *Chian* a Sea-town, in the hands of the *Portugals* also, and by them well fortified, insomuch as a *Nisamalocco* assaulting it at the same time with a very great Army was fain to leave it as he found it.

5. *Solsette* with a *Peninsula* about 20 miles in compass, possessed likewise by the *Portugals* about nine miles distant from *Goa*, the whole *Peninsula* containing 30 villages and 80000 Inhabitants, this stands in the Province of *Canara*.

6. We may adde the *Cittadel* the Portuguese have by consent of the King, built and fortified, nigh the great City of *Connor*, with many other Fortresses and places: amongst the rest, the City of *Macoa* in *China* deserves mention, a famous and known Empory.

The

## The Portugals Possessions in Africa.

The *Portugals* had large Possessions in the kingdoms of *Congo* and *Angola* in *Africa*, which were first discovered under the Conduct of *Diego Can* in the year 1486. and had fortified themselves in the kingdom of *Angola*, from whence and *Congo* they used yearly to transport 28000 Slaves into *Brazile*, till by the treachery of the *Hollanders* they were Anno 1641. or thereabout, dispossessed thereof; for the *Portugals* having cast off the Spanish yoke, a Cessation from Hostility with them, was proclaimed in *Holland*, and not long after a firm Peace made between the two Nations. In the Articles whereof it was conditioned, That this Peace should not begin in the *East-Indies* till the end of a year, nor in *Brazile* till the end of half a year from the making thereof; which being observed, they gave Order to their Fleets and Forces which were abroad, to make themselves Masters of any thing belonging to the *Portugals*, which they could lay hold of; who following the Instructions, and anchoring near the Fort of *Angola*, were by the *Portugals* received with joy into their Castle, as their special friends; which presently they possessed themselves of, turning the poor *Portugals* in a weak Barque to seek new Adventures; nor were they less kind to them in the Island of St. *Thomas*, and *Princes Island*.

*Island.* The Islands of *Capo Verde* are still posseſſed by the Portugals, so called, because ſituate juſt oppoſite to *Promontorium Capites Viridis*, in the Land of *Negroes*; they are nine in number, to wit, 1 St. *Anthony*. 2 St. *Vincent*. 3 *Buena Vista*. 4 St. *Lucia*. 5 *Insula Salis*, or *The Isle of Salt*. 6 *Del Fogo*, or *The Isle of Fire*. 7 St. *Nicholas*. 8 *Maggio*, o. *Majo*. 9 St. *Jago*, ſome have added a tenth called *Brava*. Of theſe onely three are inhabited, to wit, *Majo*, *Del Fogo*, and *St. Jago*; of which the laſt is the chief, yet but ſeven miles long, rocky and mountainous, but full of very pleafant valleys, and well peopled; the chief town of it called *Riblero*, or *Ribiera la grande*, a Colony of *Portugals*, ſituate on a fine river, and a beauteous Haven, taken and ſacked by Sir *Francis Drake* in the year 1585. and after by Sir *Anthony Shirley*, Anno 1596. The *Portugals* likewile poſſeſſ the town of *Tanger*, a prety Fortification on the coaſt of *Mauritania*, ſituate about the middle of the Straits of *Gibraltar*.

### Brazile.

**B**razile is bounded on the Eaſt with *Mare del Noort*, or the Main *Atlantick*; on the West with ſome undiscovered countries, lying betwixt it and the *Andes*; on the North with *Guiana*, from which parted by the great river *Meragnon*; on the South with *Paraguay*, or the province of *Rio de la Plata*. The reaſon of the name I finde not, unleſs it come from the abundance

bundance of the Wood called *Brazile wood*, which was found amongst them, as the famous Isle of *Cyprus* from its plenty of *Cypresses*.

It reaches from the 29<sup>th</sup> to the 39<sup>th</sup> degree of Southern latitude; or measuring it by miles. It is ſaid to be fifteen hundred miles from North to South, and five hundred miles breadth from the Sea to the *Andes*, which muſt be understood, with reference to the whole extenſe of it; for otherwife all that which is poſſeſſed by the *Portugals*, is ſo ſhort of taking up all the breadth thereof, that they poſſeſſ nothing but the Sea Coaſts, and ſome few leagues comparitively within the Land; the greatest part of it being conquered, that it hath not hitherto been diſcovered.

The Country is full of Mountaines, Rivers, and Forrests, diversified into hills and plains, alwayes pleafant and green. The Air for the moft part ſound and wholesom, by reaſon of the fresh Winds which reign amongst them, yet in regard of its moisture, it is held more agreeable to old men, then young. The ſoil exceilent fruitful, were it not clay'd with too much Rain, however it produces Sugar-Canes in ſuch libe-ral quantities, that they yearly bring out of *Brazile* to *Portugal*, 150000 Arrobes of Sugar, every Arrobe containing twenty five Bushels of our English meaſure. There is alſo infinite quantities of that Red-wood uſed for Dying, called *Brazile wood*; the Trees whereof are of that incredible greatness, that whole Families live on an Arm of them; every Tree be-

ing as populous, as the most of our villages.

The people are endowed with a pretty natural understanding, yet generally barbarous, the men and women go stark naked, and on high festival days, shew jewels in their lips. Those festival days are when a company of good neighbors come together to be merry over the roasted body of a fat man, which they cut in Collops, called *Boucon*, and eat with greediness and delectation. They have two vile qualities, as being mindful of injuries, and forgetful of benefits. They cannot pronounce the letters *L. F. R.*, the reason of which one being demanded, made answer, because they had amongst them neither *Law, Faith nor Reason.*

The Country is not divided into Provinces or Counties, as in other places, but into Prefectures, or Captain-ships, as the Portugales call them; of which there are 13 in all, from the Province *Riodella Plata*, to that of *Guiana*, to wit;

1. The Captainship of St. Vincent, bordering on *Rio della Plata*, inhabited by the most civil people of all Brazil; the chief Towns of which are, 1. *Sancto* at the bottom of an arm of the Sea, capable of good ships of burthen, but distant from the Main three Leagues, a Town of no more then 120. houses, yet the best of this prefecture beautified with a Parissa Church, and two Convents of Fryers, taken and held two moneths by Sir Thomas Cavendish Anno 1591. since that environed with a Wall, and fortified with two Castles. 2. St. Vincent, better

better built, but not so well fitted with an haven, of about 70. houses, and one hundred inhabitants. 3. *Isange*. 4. *Canarea*, two open Burroughs, but capable of lesser Vessels. 5. St. Paul, upon a little Mountain, at the foot whereof run two pleasant Rivers, which fall not far off into the River *Iniambis*, a Town of about a hundred houses, one Church, two Convents, and a College of Jesuites, neighbored by Mines of gold, found in the Mountains called *Pernabiacaba*. 6. St. Phillips, a small Town on the banks of *Iniambis*, which there begins to enlarge it self, and passing thence, falleth at last into the River *Parana*, one of the greatest tributaries to *Rio de la Plata*.

7. Of *Rio de Janeiro*, or the River of *Jampanry*, so called because entred into that month by *Johu Diaz de Solis*, Anno 1515. neglected of the Portugals, it was seized on by the French, under the conduct of *Villagagnone*, employed herein by Admiral *Chastillon*, a great friend of the *Hugonotes*, to whom it was intended as a place of refuge (as *New-England* afterwards for the like) but within three years after their first coming thither (Anno 1558) regained by the Portugals, and the French put to the sword. The Places of most consideration in it, are 1. *Calignia*, the Fort and Colony of the French, so named, in honor of *Gasper Colligni* (commonly called *Chastillon*) by whose encouragement it was founded, situate on the Bay of the River *Janiero*, which the French called *Ganabara*. 2. *St. Sebastians*, built at the mouth of the same

Bay by the Portugals , after they had expelled the French , and fortified with four strong Bulwarks. 3. *Angra des Reyes* ; distant twelve Leagues Westward from the mouth of the Bay, not long since made a Portugal Colonie ; beside these, there are two great Burroughs of the natural Brazilians , in which are laid to be two thousand Inhabitants.

3. Of the *Holy Ghost* (*del Spiritu Sancto*) one of the most fertile Provinces of all Brazil, well stored with Cotton, Wool , and watered with the River *Parayba*, large and full of fish ; the onely Town of note in it, is *Spiritu Santo*, inhabited by about 200 Portugals , the chief building of it a Church , dedicated to St. Francis , a Monastery of *Benedictines* , a Colledge of Jesuites, the chief conveniency a safe and commodious Haven , capable of the greatest Vessels.

4. Of *Porto Seguro* , the secure Haven , so called by Capralis , who first discovered it, when being lost at sea by a terrible tempest , he had here refreshed himself : the chief Towns hereof; 1. *Porto Seguro* , built on the top of a white Cliff which commands the Haven, of more Antiquity then fame, of more fame then bigness , as not containing fully two hundred families. 2. *Santa Cruz* , three Leagues from the other , a poor Town, with as poor an harbor : the Patrimony and inheritance of the Dukes of *Avero* , in the Realm of *Portugal*. 3. *Santo Amaro* , or St. Omer , once of great note for making Sugars, for which use here were five *Ingenios* , or Sugar Engines,

gines , deserted by the Portugals for fear of the Savages , against whom they had not power enough to make good the place , and the Sugars destroyed of purpose, that they might not come into the hands of the barbarous people.

5. Of *Des Ilhos* , or the Isles so named from certain Islands lying against the Bay , on which the principle Town is seated, called also *Ilheos* , or the Isle , the Town consisting of about 150 or 200 families, neighbored by a great lake of 12 leagues in compass , out of which that River doth arise , full of great , but wholesome fish, which they call *Monatos* , some of which are affirmed to weigh twenty eight pounds : This Colony much endangered by the *Guaymuri*, a race of savages , more savage then any of their fellows , who being driven out of their own Country, fell into this prefecture , and had utterly destroyed it , if some of St. Georges Reliques (as the Jesuites say) sent by their General from *Rome* , Anno 1581. had not stayed their fury, and given the Portugals the better.

6. Of *Todos los Santos* , or all Saints, so called from a large Bay of that name , upon which it hath in breadth two leagues and an half, eighteen fathom deep , and full of many little Islands , but flourishing and pleasant, and well stored with Cotton wooll : The chief Towns hereof are, 1. *San Salvador* , built on a little hill on the North side of the Bay by *Thomas de Souza* , adorned with many Churches, and fortified, besides the Wall , with three strong Castles, the one called St. Anthony , the other St. Phillip,

Phillip, and the third *Tapesippe*. 2. *Paripe* more within the land, four leagues from S. Savioirs. 3. *Seregippe del Rey*, a small Town, and seated on as small a River, but amongst many rich Pastures, and some veins of silver.

7. Of *Pernambucco*, one of the richest Prefectures for Tobacco, Sugar, and the great quantity of *Brazile* wood, which is brought hence yearly for the dyers in all this Country, but destitute of Corn, and most other necessaries, with which it is supplyed from *Portugal*; chief Towns hereof, 1. *Olinda*, the largest and best peopled of all *Brazile*, containing above two thousand persons, not reckoning Church-men, nor taking the great number of slaves, which they keep for their Sugar-works in this account; there are in it eight Parochial Churches, five Religious houses, and some Hospitals situate near the Sea, but on so uneven a piece of ground, as makes it not capable of a regular Fortification, the Haven being little, and not very commodious, but defended at the entrance by a well built Castle, and that well planted with brass pieces. 2. *Amatta di Brazile*, ten miles from *Olinda*, the Inhabitants whereof live by selling *Brazile* wood. 3. *San Lorenzo*, a well frequented Village, but as yet unwalled. 4. *Pomair*, upon a River so named. 5. *Antonio de Cabo*, near the Cape of St. Anthony, both of good note for the great quantity of Sugars, which are made in each. 6. *Garaju*, about 5 miles from *Olinda*, inhabited for the most part by poor and mechanical people,

8. Of *Tamarata*, so called from an Island of that name, distance about 5 miles from *Olinda*, of no great note, but for the Haven, and an impregnable Castle on the top of the hill for defence thereof: This is the least prefecture in *Brazile*, but with all the ancientest, extendeth three leagues onely in length, and but two in breadth.

9. Of *Paraiba*, so called from a River of that name, on whose banks stands *Paraiba* the chief Town, inhabited by about 500 *Portugals*, beside slaves and Negroes, not walled, but secured by a strong Castle, on the promontory called *Capo Delo*, which the *Hollanders* often in vain attempted.

10. Of *Rio grande*, so called likewise of a River, but lately made a Prefecture to exclude first the *French*, and after the *Sivages* from possessing it, it now enjoys an impregnable Castle.

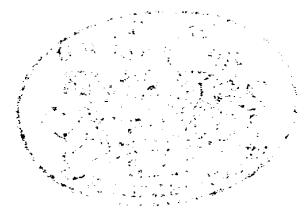
11. Of *Siarra*, so called from the Haven of *Siarra* adjoining, of no great note, being also but lately made a Prefecture, the *Portugueses* enjoying no more here but a Castle, and about a dozen houses.

12. Of *Maragnon*, an Island lying in the mouth of the River so called, a prefecture not yielding to any in *Brazil*, if it were well manured, the soil being very fruitful, and well inhabited both by Natives and *Portugueses*.

13. Of *Para*, the most Northern Prefecture of *Brazile*, towards *Guiana*, so called from the River of *Para*, supposed a branch of the River of *Amazons*, which runneth through it, the R-

ver at the mouth of it two miles in breadth, and in the middle of the channel fifteen fathoms deep; on the banks thereof, but on an higher ground then the rest the Portugals have built the Castle of Para, in form Quadrangular, and well walled, except towards the River; the Country thereabouts inhabited by three hundred Portuguses, besides the Garrison.

Thus much for the particular Governments of this Country, for it self in general it has suffered the same fortune with Countries of more ancient discovery, viz. to have many Masters, the Spanish, Dutch and Portuguez, all claiming right to it, but the last however worried by the other two, hath hitherto kept the surest foot in it, and is still like to do so. Thus much for a Cosmographical Description of the Portugal Dominions.



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